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(54) Title: MOSQUITO OLFACTORY GENE, POLYPEPTIDES, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention discloses polynucleotides and polypeptides of arrestin and odorant receptors. Also disclosed are methods for producing such polypeptides and methods of making antibodies. This invention also discloses a method of identifying compounds that bind to arrestins or odorant receptors. A method of identifying compounds that inhibit the binding of mosquito arrestin to a mosquito odorant receptor is also disclosed.



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DESCRIPTION

5 **MOSQUITO OLFACTORY GENE, POLYPEPTIDES, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF**

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT CLAUSE

10 This invention was made with federal grant money under NIH grant
1 R01 DC04692-01 and NSF grant 0075338. The United States Government
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20 TECHNICAL FIELD

 The present invention relates generally to the field of host
identification by insects. Specifically, the present invention relates to the
identification and cloning of genes related to mosquito olfaction,
identification and purification of polypeptides thereof, and methods of use
25 thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

 The ability of an insect to respond to chemical stimuli is necessary for
the insect to reproduce, mate, and feed. For example, insects respond to
30 certain chemical stimuli by moving up a chemical gradient to identify and
target a host. Mosquitoes, in particular, are believed to use olfaction to
identify and target sources of bloodmeal for reproductive purposes. This

behavior contributes to the spread of diseases in humans, such as malaria, encephalitis, and dengue fever; as well as, animal and livestock disease.

Olfaction plays a critical role in insect behaviors among agricultural pests and disease vectors. Hildebrand, et al., 1997, Annu. Rev. Neurosci, 20:595-631. In *Drosophila melanogaster* (the common fruit fly), the olfactory system functions through a rapid cycling between an on and off state of certain regulatory molecules. The olfactory signal transduction cascade is “turned on” by ligand-based activation of an odorant receptor and transduction of the signal by G-protein coupled second messenger pathways Boekhoff *et al.*, 1994, J. Neurosci, 14:3304-9. The “on signal” is rapidly and substantially terminated in the *Drosophila* system through the modification of the odorant receptor such that the G-protein coupled second messenger pathway is deactivated. Dohlman *et al.*, 1991, Annual Review of Biochemistry, 60:653-88. Olfactory transduction is provided by second messenger pathways of G protein-coupled receptors. Reed, R., 1992, Neuron 8:205-209; Bloekhoff, *et al.*, 1994, Neurosci 14:3304-3309.

The structural and functional characteristics of the mosquito olfactory system has not been characterized to date. Given the importance of the controlling this pest and disease vector, what is needed is the identification and characterization of the genes and polypeptides that function for mosquito olfaction and methods of use thereof for mosquito management.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides, in part, eight novel mosquito polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides (collectively referred to herein as “mosquito olfaction molecules”). Seven of the polypeptides are novel mosquito odorant receptors and the eighth is a novel mosquito arrestin molecule (see Figure 8). The odorant receptor molecules are discovered to function in a ligand-induced signal transduction pathway for the activation of mosquito olfaction. The mosquito arrestin molecule is discovered to function to inhibit the activated signal transduction cascade. Thus, the odorant receptors can be viewed as parts of an “on switch” or an

“on signal” and the arrestin molecule can be viewed as an “off switch” or an “off signal” for the odorant detection system of the mosquito. The present invention is not bound by theory or mechanism.

The present invention also provides, in part, a system for disrupting the mosquito olfactory system by disrupting, inhibiting, or otherwise interfering with the function of the off switch for mosquito olfaction. Such interference is contemplated to inhibit or degrade the ability of the mosquito to appropriately respond to chemical clues in the environment used by the mosquito for host identification and targeting. For, example, if the signal cascade cannot be terminated or inhibited, then the mosquito is impaired in following a chemical gradient to a host through sampling of the frequency of ligand-induced activation of the olfaction signal cascade. In this example, the chemical concentration of the odorant is expected to increase with decreasing distance to the target. Thus, receptor activation is expected to increase with decreasing distance to the target. It is a discovery of the present invention, that factors that inhibit the on and off cycling of the mosquito olfactory signal cascade through inhibition of signal deactivation are useful for the control of mosquitoes. Test agents used in a method for identifying mosquito olfaction molecule binding compounds would include, but are not limited to: chemicals, proteins, peptides, organic compounds and lipids. Such factors that inhibit signal deactivation may be peptides and chemicals. Several classes of chemicals that would be selected as targets are the carboxylic acids and steroids that are components of human sweat. Cork, A. (1996). Olfactory sensing is the basis of host location by mosquitoes and other hematophagous Diptera. In Olfaction in Mosquito-Host Interactions, G. R. B. a. G. Cardew, ed. (Chichester, New York, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore: John Wiley & Sons), pp. 71-84. Furthermore, certain aspects of the present invention are contemplated to be effective for insects in general.

Methods are presented for identifying compounds that interfere with the operation of the mosquito olfactory system resulting in an over stimulation of olfactory signaling. One consequence of interfering with the

mosquito olfactory system is that the mosquito has a diminished ability to home in on sources of bloodmeal. Additionally, interfering with mosquito insect olfactory systems will inhibit mating and feeding having a significant impact on mosquito populations and is helpful, for example, in nuisance and disease vector control for humans and livestock. Interfering with non-mosquito insect olfaction will similarly have a positive impact in control of other insect populations including for the protection of crops, such as: wheat, corn, rice, cotton, and soybeans. Thus, certain aspects of the present invention provide screening assays for the identification of compositions that will reduce the ability of mosquitoes to locate sources of bloodmeal, such as humans and other mammals, including livestock (cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, etc.), show animals (horses, pigs, sheep, dogs, cats, etc.), and pets (dogs, cats, horses, etc). Certain aspects of the present invention provide a screening assay for the production of "mosquito olfaction molecules."

One aspect of the present invention provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes arrestin 1 polypeptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 2). In certain embodiments, arrestin 1 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 1. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* arrestin 1 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 1. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 2 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 2. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of degenerate

variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control sequences.

The present invention also provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes odorant receptor 1 polypeptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 4). In certain embodiments, odorant receptor 1 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 3. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 1 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 3. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 4 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 4. In other alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of degenerate variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control sequences.

The present invention provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes odorant receptor 2 polypeptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 6). In certain embodiments, odorant receptor 2 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a

DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 5. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 2 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 5.

5 In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 6 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively

10 modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6. In certain embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 6. In other alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that

15 of degenerate variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control sequences.

20 The present invention also provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes odorant receptor 3 polypeptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 8). In certain embodiments, odorant receptor 3 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7, or the

25 complement of SEQ ID NO: 7. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 3 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 7. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 8 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the

30 art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively

modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8. In certain embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 8, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 8. In other alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of degenerate variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control sequences.

The present invention also provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes odorant receptor 4 polypeptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 14). In certain embodiments, odorant receptor 4 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 13, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 13. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 4 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 13. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 14 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14. In certain embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 14, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 14. In other alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of degenerate variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned

nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control sequences.

The present invention also provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes odorant receptor 5 polypeptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 16). In certain embodiments, odorant receptor 5 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 15, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 15. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 5 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 15. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 16 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16. In certain embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 16. In other alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of degenerate variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control sequences.

The present invention also provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes odorant receptor 6 polypeptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 18). In certain embodiments, odorant receptor 6 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 17, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 17. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes

naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 6 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 17. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 18 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18. In certain embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 18, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 18. In other alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of degenerate variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control sequences.

The present invention also provides an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes odorant receptor 7 polypeptide (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO: 20). In certain embodiments, odorant receptor 7 nucleotide sequence comprises a DNA molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 19, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 19. Preferably the isolated DNA encodes naturally-occurring *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 7 polypeptides. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be that of SEQ ID NO: 19. In alternate embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 20 at least 20 residues in length. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a polypeptide fragment having a length of 20 residues is capable of functioning as an immunogen. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may encode a polypeptide having a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20. In certain

embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide comprises a complement to a sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 20, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 20. In other alternate embodiments, the nucleotide
5 sequence may be that of degenerate variants of above-mentioned sequences. The invention also includes operably linking one or more expression control sequences to any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences. The invention also includes a cell comprising any of the above-mentioned nucleotide sequences operably linked to one or more expression control
10 sequences.

The present invention provides a substantially pure arrestin 1 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 2 and binds to odorant receptors. The amino acid sequence of arrestin 1 protein can differ from SEQ
15 ID NO: 2 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the arrestin 1 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2. The purified polypeptide is a polypeptide that binds specifically to an antibody that binds specifically to mosquito arrestin.
20 In other alternate embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 2, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

The present invention also provides a substantially pure odorant receptor 1 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 4 and binds to
25 arrestin. The amino acid sequence of odorant receptor 1 polypeptide can differ from SEQ ID NO: 4 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the odorant receptor 1 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4. In other alternate
30 embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 4, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

The present invention provides a substantially pure odorant receptor 2 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 6 and binds to arrestin. The amino acid sequence of odorant receptor 2 polypeptide can differ from
5 SEQ ID NO: 6 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the odorant receptor 2 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6. In other alternate embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 6, having at least 20
10 consecutive residues.

The present invention also provides a substantially pure odorant receptor 3 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 8 and binds to arrestin. The amino acid sequence of odorant receptor 3 polypeptide can
15 differ from SEQ ID NO: 8 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the odorant receptor 3 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 8. In other alternate embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 8, having
20 at least 20 consecutive residues.

The present invention also provides a substantially pure odorant receptor 4 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 14 and binds to arrestin. The amino acid sequence of odorant receptor 4 polypeptide can
25 differ from SEQ ID NO: 14 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the odorant receptor 4 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 14. In other alternate embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 14,
30 having at least 20 consecutive residues.

The present invention also provides a substantially pure odorant receptor 5 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at

least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 16 and binds to arrestin. The amino acid sequence of odorant receptor 5 polypeptide can differ from SEQ ID NO: 16 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the odorant receptor 5 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16. In other alternate embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 16, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

The present invention also provides a substantially pure odorant receptor 6 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 18 and binds to arrestin. The amino acid sequence of odorant receptor 6 polypeptide can differ from SEQ ID NO: 18 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the odorant receptor 6 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 18. In other alternate embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 18, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

The present invention also provides a substantially pure odorant receptor 7 polypeptide that includes amino acid sequence that contains at least a conservatively modified identity with SEQ ID NO: 20 and binds to arrestin. The amino acid sequence of odorant receptor 7 polypeptide can differ from SEQ ID NO: 20 by non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions that do not destroy the function of the odorant receptor 7 polypeptide. In alternate embodiments, the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 20. In other alternate embodiments, the polypeptide comprises fragments of SEQ ID NO: 20, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

The invention also provides an arrestin 1 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label.

Another aspect of the present invention provides an odorant receptor 1 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label. Antibody labels and methods are well known in the art.

5 The present invention also provides an odorant receptor 2 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label.

Another aspect of the present invention provides an odorant receptor 3 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label.

Another aspect of the present invention provides an odorant receptor 4 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label.

Another aspect of the present invention provides an odorant receptor 5 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label.

Another aspect of the present invention provides an odorant receptor 6 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label.

20 Another aspect of the present invention provides an odorant receptor 7 antibody, which comprises polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The antibody can be conjugated to a detectable label.

The present invention also presents a method of producing arrestin 1 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; (b) culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence. Certain alternatives to SEQ ID NO: 2 are described above (e.g. conservative variants and hybridization variants).

30 The present invention also provides a method of manufacturing odorant receptor 1 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide

sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; (b) culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.

The present invention provides a method of manufacturing odorant
5 receptor 2 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6; (b) culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.

10 The present invention also provides a method of manufacturing odorant receptor 3 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8; (b) culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell
15 the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.

The present invention also provides a method of manufacturing odorant receptor 4 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14; (b)
20 culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.

The present invention also provides a method of manufacturing odorant receptor 5 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide
25 sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16; (b) culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.

The present invention also provides a method of manufacturing odorant receptor 6 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a)
30 providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18; (b)

culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.

The present invention also provides a method of manufacturing odorant receptor 7 protein. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing a cell transformed with an isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20; (b) culturing the cell; and (c) collecting from the cell or the medium of the cell the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.

The present invention also provides a method for identifying a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing an isolated mosquito olfaction molecule; (b) contacting a test agent with the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule; and (c) detecting whether the test agent is bound to the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule. Methods of detection are well known in the art. In certain embodiments, the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 or variants thereof as described herein (As used herein this statement means conservatively modified variants, hybridization variants, and variants to which antibodies bind specifically). In alternate embodiments, the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO. 4, SEQ ID NO. 6, SEQ ID NO. 8, SEQ ID NO. 14, SEQ ID NO. 16, SEQ ID NO. 18, SEQ ID NO. 20. conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 4, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 6, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 8, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 14, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 16, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 18, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 20. In other embodiments, contacting the test agent with the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule further comprises contacting under native conditions. In alternate embodiments, detecting specific binding of the test agent to the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule further comprises immunoprecipitation.

The present invention also presents a screening method for identifying a compound that inhibits binding of mosquito arrestin to a mosquito odorant receptor. The method includes the following steps: (a) providing an antibody that binds to an isolated mosquito olfaction molecule; (b) providing a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound; (c) providing a test sample comprising the mosquito arrestin polypeptide and mosquito odorant receptor; (d) combining the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound, the antibody, and the test sample in reaction conditions that allow a complex to form in the absence of the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound, wherein the complex includes the antibody, mosquito arrestin and mosquito odorant receptor; and (e) determining whether the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound decreases the formation of the complex, wherein a decrease indicates that the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound is a compound that inhibits the binding of mosquito arrestin to mosquito odorant receptor. In certain embodiments, the mosquito odorant receptor further comprises a polypeptide having any of the following sequences: SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 4, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 6, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 8, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 16, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 18, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 20 or conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 14.

Various features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and from the claims.

FIG. 1 is the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1) of arrestin 1 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 2 is the deduced amino acid sequence of arrestin 1 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae* (SEQ ID NO: 2).

FIG. 3a-b are the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 9) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 4) of odorant receptor 1 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 4a-b are the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 10) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 6) of odorant receptor 2 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 5a-b are the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 11) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 8) of odorant receptor 3 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 6a-b are the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 13) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 14) of odorant receptor 4 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 7 is a table of preferred codons used to deduce amino acid sequences from nucleotide sequences for *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 8 is a table listing cDNA and polypeptide sequences with corresponding SEQ ID numbers and Figure numbers.

FIG. 9a-b are the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 21) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 16) of odorant receptor 5 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 10a-b are the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 22) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 18) of odorant receptor 6 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

FIG. 11a-b are the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 23) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20) of odorant receptor 7 isolated from *Anopheles gambiae*.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Arrestins interact with odorant receptors to cause changes in cellular function. Interruption of normal arrestin function will lead to over stimulation of the olfaction system. Consequently, substances that block the arrestin - odorant receptor interaction can interfere with a mosquito's ability to home in on sources of bloodmeal, such as humans. Screening for substances that modulate arrestin - odorant receptor interaction is therefore useful for identifying pest control agents and for treatment of malaria. The deduced amino acid sequence and arrestin contains several

domains implicated in arrestin function. The motifs potentiation consensus Src homology 3 (SH3) binding sites. Cohen, *et al.*, 1995, Cell, 80:237. Sequence comparisons with the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank and SWISSPROT databases were performed using the GCG software. Devereux, *et al.*,
5 1984, Nucleic Acids Res., 12:387-395. Protein alignment was also performed using the Clustal W software package. Thompson, *et al.*, 1994, Nucleic Acids Res, 22:4673-4680. Additionally, arrestin has been submitted to the GenBank database with accession No. AY017417.

As used herein, "native conditions" means natural conditions as
10 found within the ordinary conditions found within *Anopheles gambiae*.

As used herein, "stringent conditions" means the following: hybridization at 42° C in the presence of 50% formamide; a first wash at 65° C with about 2 x SSC containing 1% SDS; followed by a second wash at 65 ° C with 0.1 x SSC. Salt concentrations and temperature may be
15 modified. Such modifications may be found in Sambrook *et al.*, 1989, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. The hybridizing part of the nucleic acid is generally at least 15 nucleotides in length.

As used herein, "purified polypeptide" means a polypeptide that is
20 substantially free from compounds normally associated with the polypeptide in the natural state. The absence of such compounds may be determined by detection of protein bands subsequent to SDS-PAGE. Purity may also be assessed in other ways known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The term, as defined herein, is not intended to exclude (1)
25 synthetic or artificial combinations of the polypeptides with other compounds, (2) polypeptides having minor impurities which do not interfere with biological activity.

As used herein, "isolated polynucleotide" means a polynucleotide having a structure that is not identical to any naturally occurring nucleic
30 acid or of any fragment of a naturally occurring genomic nucleic acid spanning more than three separate genes. Thus, the term includes (1) a nucleic acid incorporated into a vector or into the genomic DNA of a

prokaryote or eukaryote in a manner such that the resulting molecule is not identical to any naturally occurring vector or genomic DNA; (2) a separate molecule of a cDNA, a genomic fragment, a fragment produced by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or a restriction fragment; and (3) a recombinant nucleotide sequence that is part of a gene encoding a fusion protein. This definition of "isolated polynucleotide" supersedes and controls all other definitions known in the art.

As used herein, "hybridization probe" means nucleic acid that is labeled for detection, such as labeling with radiation. Hybridization probes are well known in the art.

As used herein, "culturing the cell" means providing culture conditions that are conducive to polypeptide expression. Such culturing conditions are well known in the art.

As used herein, "operably linked" means incorporated into a genetic construct so that expression control sequences effectively control expression of a gene of interest.

As used herein, "protein" means any peptide-linked chain of amino acids, regardless of length or post-translational modification, *e.g.*, glycosylation or phosphorylation.

As used herein, "sequence identity" means the percentage of identical subunits at corresponding positions in two sequences when the two sequences are aligned to maximize subunit matching, *i.e.*, taking into account gaps and insertions. When a subunit position in both of the two sequences is occupied by the same monomeric subunit, *e.g.*, if a given position is occupied by an adenine in each of two DNA molecules, then the molecules are identical at that position. For example, if 7 positions in a sequence 10 nucleotides in length are identical to the corresponding positions in a second 10-nucleotide sequence, then the two sequences have 70% sequence identity. Preferably, the length of the compared sequences is at least 60 nucleotides, more preferably at least 75 nucleotides, and most preferably 100 nucleotides. Sequence identity is typically measured using sequence analysis software (*e.g.*, Sequence Analysis Software

Package of the Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center, 1710 University Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53705).

As used herein, "mosquito olfaction molecule" means a polypeptide that is involved in the modulation of the mosquito olfaction system. By way of illustration, and not limitation, mosquito olfaction molecules have the following characteristics: (1) G protein-coupled seven-transmembrane domain receptors, (2) sequence conservation regarding positions of a subset of introns and the length of the deduced protein, (3) they are selectively expressed in olfactory receptor neurons, and (4) they have highly conserved structural motifs. Odorant receptors 3, 4 and 5 are clustered tightly together within the *A. gambiae* genome. Odorant receptor 5 and odorant receptor 4 are separated by 310 bp while odorant receptor 4 and odorant receptor 3 are separated by 747 bp. An additional characteristic of odorant and taste receptor genes is the close chromosomal linkage. Such linkage has been demonstrated in the *D. melanogaster* and odorant receptor genes from *C. elegans* and mouse. Clyne, *et al.*, 1999, Neuron, 22:327-338; Vosshall, *et al.*, 1999, Cell, 96:725-736; Vosshall, *et al.*, 2000, Cell, 102:147-159; Clyne, *et al.*, 2000, Science, 287:1830-1834; Gao and Chess 1999, Genomics, 60:31-39; Troemel, *et al.*, 1995, Cell, 83:207-218; Xie, *et al.*, 2000, Genome, 11:1070-1080. Fox *et al.*, 2001, PNAS 98:14693-14697. This group of molecules includes odorant receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO: 4), odorant receptor 2 (SEQ ID NO: 6), odorant receptor 3 (SEQ ID NO: 8), odorant receptor 4 (SEQ ID NO: 14), odorant receptor 5 (SEQ ID NO: 16), odorant receptor 6 (SEQ ID NO: 18), odorant receptor 7 (SEQ ID NO: 20), arrestin 1 (SEQ ID NO: 2) and variants thereof as described herein.

As used herein, "odorant receptor" means any molecule performing the functional role of an odorant receptor, as described herein and in the scientific literature. Examples of odorant receptors included, but are not limited to, odorant receptor 1, odorant receptor 2, odorant receptor 3, odorant receptor 4, odorant receptor 5, odorant receptor 6, and odorant receptor 7.

As used herein, "mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound" means a compound that specifically binds to a mosquito olfaction molecule. Mosquito olfaction molecules additionally include polypeptides having the characteristics noted in the definition of the term.

5 As used herein, "mosquito olfaction molecule-specific antibody" means an antibody that binds to a mosquito olfaction molecule. The term includes polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies.

As used herein, "substantially pure protein" means a protein separated from components that naturally accompany it. Typically, the protein is substantially pure when it is at least 60%, by weight, free from the proteins and other naturally-occurring organic molecules with which it is naturally associated. In certain embodiments, the purity of the preparation is at least 75%, more preferably at least 90%, 95% and most preferably at least 99%, by weight. A substantially pure mosquito olfaction molecule protein can be obtained, for example, by extraction from a natural source, by expression of a recombinant nucleic acid encoding a mosquito olfaction molecule polypeptide, or by chemical synthesis. Purity can be measured by any appropriate method, e.g., column chromatography, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, or HPLC analysis. A chemically-synthesized protein or a recombinant protein produced in a cell type other than the cell type in which it naturally occurs is, by definition, substantially free from components that naturally accompany it. Accordingly, substantially pure proteins include those having sequences derived from eukaryotic organisms but synthesized in *E. coli* or other prokaryotes.

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As used herein, "fragment", as applied to a polypeptide (e.g., arrestin 1 polypeptide), means at least about 10 amino acids, usually about 20 contiguous amino acids, preferably at least 40 contiguous amino acids, more preferably at least 50 amino acids, and most preferably at least about 60 to 80 or more contiguous amino acids in length. Such peptides can be generated by methods known to those skilled in the art,

30

including proteolytic cleavage of the protein, de novo synthesis of the fragment, or genetic engineering.

As used herein, "test sample" means a sample that contains arrestin 1, or conservatively modified variant thereof, in combination with at least one of the following: odorant receptor 1, odorant receptor 2, odorant
5 receptor 3, odorant receptor 5, odorant receptor 6, odorant receptor 7, odorant receptor 4, conservatively modified variants of the above, or other odorant receptors known in the art.

As used herein, "vector" means a replicable nucleic acid construct,
10 e.g., a plasmid or viral nucleic acid. Preferably, expression is controlled by an expression control sequence.

As used herein, "conservatively modified" applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. Regarding nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified refers to those nucleic acids which encode
15 identical or conservatively modified variants of the amino acid sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given protein. For example, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon
20 can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation of the nucleic acid. One of ordinary skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for
25 methionine; and UGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, each silent variation of a nucleic acid which encodes a polypeptide of the present invention is implicit in each described polypeptide sequence and incorporated herein by reference.

30 As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters, adds or deletes a single

amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in the encoded sequence is a "conservatively modified variant" where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Thus, any number of amino acid residues selected from the group of integers
5 consisting of from 1 to 15 can be so altered. Thus, for example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, or 10 alterations can be made. Conservatively modified variants typically provide similar biological activity as the unmodified polypeptide sequence from which they are derived. For example, substrate specificity, enzyme activity, or ligand/receptor binding is generally at least 30%, 40%,
10 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% of the native protein for its native substrate. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. The following six groups each contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Serine (S), Threonine (T); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3)
15 Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); and 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W). See also, Creighton (1984) Proteins W.H. Freeman and Company.

As used herein, "immunogenic fragment" means the fragment of a
20 polypeptide that is capable of eliciting an immunogenic response.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in
25 the practice or testing of the present invention, the preferred methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present document, including definitions, will control. Unless otherwise indicated, materials,
30 methods, and examples described herein are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

Structure and Function

The genes disclosed herein have homology to corresponding arrestin and odorant receptor *Drosophila melanogaster* genes. Fox, *et al.*, 2001, PNAS 98:14693-14697. The genes disclosed herein have the utility disclosed
5 within this patent application.

A full-length *Anopheles gambiae* arrestin 1 cDNA has been cloned and sequenced. The arrestin 1 cDNA clone contains 1964 bp and includes a complete open reading frame that encodes a protein 383 amino acids in length, as seen in Figure 1. The open reading frame from the methionine
10 includes 383 amino acids, yielding a slightly basic polypeptide (PI=8.0) with a predicted molecular weight of 42.8 KD.

A full-length *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 1 genomic DNA has been sequenced. The odorant receptor 1 genomic DNA contains 3895 bp and includes a deduced open reading frame that encodes a protein 394
15 amino acids in length.

A full-length *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 2 genomic DNA has been sequenced. The odorant receptor 2 genomic DNA contains 4985 bp and includes a deduced open reading frame that encodes a protein 380 amino acids in length.

20 A full-length *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 3 genomic DNA has been sequenced. The odorant receptor 3 genomic DNA contains 2083 bp and includes a deduced open reading frame that encodes a protein 411 amino acids in length.

A full-length *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 4 genomic DNA
25 has been sequenced. The odorant receptor 4 genomic DNA contains 2374 bp and includes a deduced open reading frame that encodes a protein 394 amino acids in length.

A full-length *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 5 genomic DNA has been sequenced. The odorant receptor 5 genomic DNA contains 2272
30 bp and includes a deduced open reading frame that encodes a protein 391 amino acids in length.

A partial *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 6 genomic DNA has been sequenced. The odorant receptor 6 genomic DNA contains 931 bp and includes a deduced open reading frame that encodes a protein 157 amino acids in length.

5 A full-length *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 7 genomic DNA has been sequenced. The odorant receptor 7 genomic DNA contains 11,103 bp and includes a deduced open reading frame that encodes a protein 401 amino acids in length.

10 Expression Control Sequences and Vectors

The mosquito olfaction molecules of this invention can be used in a method to identify a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound. If desired, the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compounds may be further tested for ability to inhibit binding of arrestin to an odorant
15 receptor. Methods for this test are described herein. In certain embodiments, the DNA that encodes the arrestin 1 polypeptide ("ARR1 DNA") may be cloned into an expression vector, i.e., a vector wherein ARR1 DNA is operably linked to expression control sequences. The need for expression control sequences will vary according to the type of cell in
20 which the ARR1 DNA is to be expressed. Generally, expression control sequences include a transcriptional promoter, enhancer, suitable mRNA ribosomal binding sites, and sequences that terminate transcription and translation. One of ordinary skill in the art can select proper expression control sequences. Standard methods can be used by one skilled in the art
25 to construct expression vectors. See generally, Sambrook *et al.*, 1989, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. Vectors useful in this invention include, but are not limited to plasmid vectors and viral vectors.

All other nucleic acid sequences disclosed herein may also be
30 operably linked to expression control sequences. The expression control sequences described above may be used. As mentioned above, methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be used to insert nucleic

acid sequences into expression control sequences. Methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be used to introduce the nucleic acid and expression control sequence into eukaryotic and/or prokaryotic cells. An example of prokaryotic cells is BL21 (DE3)pLysS bacteria. An example of
5 eukaryotic cells is Sf9.

In certain embodiments of the invention, ARR1 DNA is introduced into, and expressed in, a prokaryotic cell, *e.g.*, BL21 (DE3)pLysS bacteria.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the ARR1 DNA is introduced into, and expressed in, a eukaryotic cell *in vitro*. Eukaryotic
10 cells useful for expressing ARR1 DNA *in vitro* include, but are not limited to Sf9 cells. Transfection of the eukaryotic cell can be transient or stable.

Mosquito Olfaction Molecule-Specific Antibody

An animal is immunized with a mosquito olfaction molecule (*e.g.*,
15 arrestin 1 polypeptide). The animal produces antibodies to the mosquito olfaction molecule. The production and collection of the polyclonal antibodies was performed by Lampire Biological Laboratories, Inc. of Pipersville, PA 18947, using techniques known in the art.

20

Mosquito Olfaction Molecule Antibody Label

In some embodiments of the invention, the mosquito olfaction molecule-specific antibody includes a detectable label. Many detectable labels can be linked to, or incorporated into, an antibody of this invention.
25 The following are examples of useful labels: radioactive, non-radioactive isotopic, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, paramagnetic, enzyme, or colorimetric.

Examples of useful enzyme labels include malate hydrogenase, staphylococcal dehydrogenase, delta-5-steroid isomerase, alcohol
30 dehydrogenase, alpha-glycerol phosphate dehydrogenase, triose phosphate isomerase, peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, asparaginase, glucose oxidase, beta-galactosidase, ribonuclease, urease, catalase, glucose-6-

phosphate dehydrogenase, and glucoamylase, acetylcholinesterase. Examples of useful radioisotopic labels include ^3H , ^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , and ^{14}C . Examples of useful fluorescent labels include fluorescein, rhodamine, phycoerythrin, phycocyanin, allophycocyanin, and fluorescamine.

5 Examples of useful chemiluminescent label types include luminal, isoluminal, aromatic acridinium ester, imidazole, acridinium salt, oxalate ester, luciferin, luciferase, and aequorin.

Antibody labels can be coupled to, or incorporated into antibodies by use of common techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

10 Typical techniques are described by Kennedy *et al.*, 1976, Clin. Chim. Acta, 70:1-31; and Schurs *et al.*, 1977, Clin. Chim. Acta, 81: 1-40. Useful chemical coupling methods include those that use glutaraldehyde, periodate, dimaleimide and m-maleimido-benzyl-N-hydroxy-succinimide ester.

15

Screening assays

The present invention provides, in part, a screen for mosquito olfaction molecule binding compounds with the ability to interrupt the interaction of arrestin with an odorant receptor. Identifying that a test

20 agent will bind a mosquito olfaction molecule is one part. Once a test agent has demonstrated its ability to bind a mosquito olfaction molecule, it is properly called a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound. Since it is possible for a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound to bind without necessarily interrupting the arrestin-odorant receptor interaction,

25 it is proper to further assay in order to determine that the interaction is disrupted. The ability of the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound to interrupt the arrestin-odorant receptor interaction may be assayed.

In certain embodiments, a test agent is identified as a mosquito

30 olfaction molecule binding compound by the following method. One of the mosquito olfaction molecules is immobilized (*e.g.*, arrestin 1). Polypeptides can be immobilized using methods known in the art. Such methods include

the use of Affigel (Biorad) or activated agarose or sepharose to which significant amounts of polypeptides can be directly coupled. The immobilized polypeptide (*e.g.*, arrestin 1) is contacted with the test agent. Unbound test agent can be removed by washing with binding buffer. Then,
5 the bound test agent is eluted by a salt gradient. The material that is bound to the immobilized polypeptide may be purified by SDS-PAGE. Other methods known by one of ordinary skill in the art for identifying an interaction between two proteins include affinity purification, co-immunoprecipitation, and far-western blotting.

10 In certain embodiments, the following method is used to screen for substances capable of interrupting arrestin-odorant receptor interaction. The following method of detecting protein-protein interaction will also provide information regarding the lack of protein-protein interactions. The two-hybrid method is a well known genetic assay used to detect protein-
15 protein interactions *in vivo*. See, *e.g.*, Bartel *et al.*, 1993, In Cellular Interactions in Development: A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 153-179; Chien *et al.*, 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:9578-9582; Fields *et al.*, 1989, Nature, 340:245-247; Fritz *et al.*, 1992, Curr. Biol., 2:403-405; Guarente, L., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA,
20 90:1639-1641. There are multiple combinations available between arrestin and the seven odorant receptors. A GAL4 binding domain is linked to an arrestin fragment (*e.g.*, arrestin 1 polypeptide) and a GAL4 transactivation domain is linked to an odorant receptor fragment (*e.g.*, odorant receptor 1 polypeptide). A GAL4 binding site is linked to a
25 reporter gene such as lacZ. All three elements are contacted in the presence and absence of a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound. The level of expression of the reporter gene is monitored. A decrease in the level of expression of lacZ means that the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound interrupts the interaction of arrestin with the odorant
30 receptor.

In an alternate embodiment, the following is a method that will identify whether a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound will

interrupt the interaction between arrestin and an odorant receptor. The following method of co-immunoprecipitation may make use of the available panel of antibodies to any arrestin or odorant receptor. Since this method makes use of antibodies that demonstrate the ability to
5 immunoprecipitate the mosquito olfaction molecule and other proteins to which it is bound, the ability of a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound to inhibit the interaction of the mosquito olfaction molecule will serve as the measure of the compound's interruption ability.

Also disclosed herein is a method of modulating arrestin 1 biological
10 activity. In certain embodiments, the method comprises administering an arrestin 1 biological activity-modulating amount of a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound. Upon administration, arrestin 1 is contacted with the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound. Such contact results in modulating arrestin 1 biological activity. The mosquito olfaction
15 molecule binding compound may be administered as an aerosol, solid, or liquid, such that delivery occurs through contact with the body of the target subject. For example, administration may occur by absorption through the exterior surfaces of the target subject, i.e., mosquitoes, or by intake through other apertures of the target subject [proboscis (or other
20 feeding aperture), or spiracles (or other respiratory apertures)]. An activity-modulating amount of mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound is an amount that is sufficient to prohibit at least about 50% of the arrestin 1 (SEQ ID NO: 2) molecules from interacting with any odorant receptors.

25 All citations and references described in this patent application are hereby incorporated herein by reference, in their entirety. Also incorporated in this specification are the exhibits filed herewith. The present invention is further illustrated by the following specific examples. The examples are provided for illustration only and are not to be
30 construed as limiting the scope or content of the invention in any way.

Example 1**Protein expression**

A cDNA encoding arrestin 1 is subcloned into the pBlueScript II (KS) vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) at the BamHI/NdeI restriction sites for DNA sequencing. The cDNA encoding arrestin 1 is subsequently subcloned into the bacterial expression plasmid pET15b (Novagen, Madison, WI). The bacterial expression plasmid containing the arrestin 1 cDNA is transformed into BL21 (DE3)pLysS bacteria (Novagen, Madison, WI) for high levels of arrestin 1 expression. Methods are known in the art for isolating the expressed protein.

Expression of other nucleic acids disclosed herein is achieved by using the above-referenced method. Once the odorant receptor is in protein form, it may be used as described within this application.

Example 2**Mosquito Olfaction Molecule Specific Antibody**

The cDNA encoding arrestin 1 is subcloned into the bacterial expression plasmid pET15b (Novagen, Madison, WI). The vector is transformed into BL21 (DE3)pLysS bacteria (Novagen, Madison, WI) for high levels of arrestin 1 expression. Rapid purification is performed using His-Bind affinity Resin (Novagen, Madison, WI). Native recombinant arrestin 1 is then denatured using gel purification on SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by staining with 0.05% Coomassie Brilliant Blue (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). Polyclonal antibodies were generated in rabbits by Lampire Biological Laboratories, Inc. of Pipersville, PA 18947. Polyclonal antibodies may be generated for any of the odorant receptors disclosed herein.

Example 3**Identification of a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound**

Arrestin 1 polypeptide is expressed in and purified from BL21 (DE3)pLysS bacteria (Novagen, Madison, WI). Arrestin 1 is incubated with a test agent in Phosphate Buffered Saline (pH 7.5), 0.1% Tween-20, and 0.1% broad spectrum protease inhibitors for 90 minutes at 4° C. Anti-

arrestin 1 polyclonal sera is added to the reaction at a dilution of 1:2000 and incubated for an additional 60 minutes. The complexes, consisting of either polypeptide-antibody or test agent-polypeptide-antibody are isolated by the addition of 1×10^7 Dynalbeads M280 (sheep anti-Rabbit IgG) followed by incubation at the same temperature for an additional 60 minutes. Isolation of the complexes is completed by using the DYNAL Magnetic Particle Concentrator (Dynal Inc., Lake Success, NY). The complexes are washed three times with broad spectrum protease inhibitors. Content of the complexes is assayed by SDS-PAGE followed by silver staining and western blotting. Common methods are known by those of ordinary skill in the art for silver staining and western blotting. See generally, Sambrook *et al.*, 2001, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (3rd Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. Obviously, the presence of the test agent, polypeptide, and antibody indicates that the test agent binds to the polypeptide.

Example 4

Identification of a compound that inhibits binding of arrestin to an odorant receptor

Arrestin 1 polypeptide and odorant receptor 1 polypeptide are expressed in and purified from BL21 (DE3)pLysS bacteria (Novagen, Madison, WI). Arrestin 1 polypeptide and odorant receptor 1 polypeptide are incubated with a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound in Phosphate Buffered Saline (pH 7.5), 0.1% Tween-20, and 0.1% broad spectrum protease inhibitors for 90 minutes at 4° C. Anti-arrestin 1 polyclonal sera is added to the reaction at a dilution of 1:2000 and incubated for an additional 60 minutes. The complexes, consisting of either antibody-arrestin 1-odorant receptor 1 or antibody-arrestin 1, are isolated by the addition of 1×10^7 Dynalbeads M280 (sheep anti-Rabbit IgG) followed by incubation at the same temperature for an additional 60 minutes (Dynal Inc., Lake Success, NY). Once the isolation of the complexes is completed by using the DYNAL Magnetic Particle

Concentrator, (Dynal Inc., Lake Success, NY), the complexes are washed three times with broad spectrum protease inhibitors. The content of the complexes is assayed by SDS-PAGE followed by silver staining and western blotting. Common methods are known by those of ordinary skill in the art for silver staining and western blotting. See generally, Sambrook *et al.*, 2001, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (3rd Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

Example 5

Far western blotting to analyze components of a protein mixture

10 The protein sample is fractionated on an SDS-PAGE gel. After electrophoresis at a voltage and time that is known in the art, the proteins are transferred from the gels onto a solid support membrane by electroblotting. Transferred membranes may be stained with Ponceau S to facilitate location and identification of specific proteins. Nonspecific sites
15 on the membranes are blocked with standard blocking reagents, and the membranes are then incubated with a radiolabeled non-antibody protein probe. After washing, proteins that bind to the probe are detected by autoradiography.

 The content of the solutions used within this protocol are disclosed
20 in Wiley's Current Protocols in Cell Biology.

 The protein sample to be analyzed is resuspended in 1x SDS sample buffer. Approximately 50 to 100 ug can be loaded in each lane of the gel. The samples are separated with SDS-PAGE. The proteins are transferred to nitrocellulose by electroblotting.

25 After transfer, stain the membrane for 5 min in ~100 ml freshly diluted 1x Ponceau S staining solution. The membrane is then destained by washing it in several changes of deionized water until the proteins are clearly visible. Continue to destain for an additional 5 min in water until the red staining fades.

30 The membrane is then blocked for 2 hr in 200 ml blocking buffer I at room temperature with gentle agitation. Incubate the membrane in 200

ml of blocking buffer II for 2 hours and rinse the membrane briefly in 100 ml of 1 x PBS.

Prior to probing, the membrane is preincubated for 10 min in 50 ml of 1x probe dilution buffer without the probe at room temperature. The
5 probe is added to the membrane and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature. The membrane is washed with 200 ml 1x PBS for 5 min, room temperature. Repeat the wash step three additional times. Air dry the filter and expose to x-ray film with intensifying screen. An overnight exposure is typically sufficient.

10 The present invention is not limited by mechanism or theory. Although there have been described general and specific embodiments of the invention herein, these embodiments do not limit the scope of the invention except as set forth in the claims below.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is

1. A method of identifying an agent that binds to mosquito olfaction
5 molecules, comprising:
 - a) providing an isolated mosquito olfaction molecule;
 - b) contacting a test agent with the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule; and
 - c) detecting specific binding of the test agent to the isolated
10 mosquito olfaction molecule,wherein the presence of specific binding identifies the test agent as a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the isolated mosquito olfaction
15 molecule further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO. 4, SEQ ID NO. 6, SEQ ID NO. 8, SEQ ID NO. 14, SEQ ID NO. 16, SEQ ID NO. 18, and SEQ ID NO. 20.
- 20 3. The method of claim 1, wherein contacting the test agent with the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule further comprises contacting under native conditions.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein detecting specific binding of the test
25 agent to the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule further comprises immunoprecipitation.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the isolated mosquito olfaction molecule comprises a polypeptide selected from a group consisting of : SEQ
30 ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 20.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein isolated mosquito olfaction molecule comprises a polypeptide selected from a group consisting of: conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 2, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 4, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 6, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 8, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 14, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 16, conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 18, and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 20.

7. A method of identifying a compound that inhibits binding of a mosquito arrestin to a mosquito odorant receptor, comprising:

providing an antibody that binds to an isolated mosquito olfaction molecule;

providing a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound;

providing a test sample;

combining the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound, the antibody, and the test sample in reaction conditions that allow a complex to form in the absence of the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound, wherein the complex includes the mosquito arrestin and the mosquito odorant receptor; and

determining whether the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound decreases the formation of the complex, wherein a decrease indicates that the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound is a compound that inhibits the binding of mosquito arrestin to mosquito odorant receptor.

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8. The method of claim 7, wherein 2-hybrid analysis is used to identify a compound that inhibits the binding of mosquito arrestin to a mosquito odorant receptor.

9. The method of 8, wherein a GAL4 binding domain is linked to an arrestin fragment.

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10. The method of claim 9, wherein a GAL4 transactivation domain is linked to an odorant receptor fragment.
11. The method of claim 7, wherein co-immunoprecipitation is used to
5 determine whether the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound decreases the formation of the complex.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody binds to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group
10 consisting of SEQ ID NO 2 and conservatively modified SEQ ID NO 2.
13. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino
15 acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2;
 - a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2;
 - a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and
20 a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 1, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 1.
14. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 13, comprising a nucleotide
25 sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
15. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 13, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive
30 residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

16. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 13, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
- 5 17. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 13, comprising a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 1, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 10 18. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2;
an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 2;
and
15 an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
19. The purified polypeptide of claim 18, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
- 20 20. The purified polypeptide of claim 18, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 2.
21. The purified polypeptide of claim 18, comprising an amino acid
25 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
22. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino
30 acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4;
a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4;

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and

a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID
5 NO: 3, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 3.

23. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 22, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

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24. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 22, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

15 25. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 22, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

26. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 22, comprising a nucleotide
20 sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 3, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 3.

27. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the
25 group consisting of:

an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4;

an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 4;

and

an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, having at least 20
30 consecutive residues.

28. The purified polypeptide of claim 27, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.
29. The purified polypeptide of claim 27, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 4.
30. The purified polypeptide of claim 27, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
31. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6;
 - a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6;
 - a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
 - a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 5, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 5.
32. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 31, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6.
33. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 31, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6.
34. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 31, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6.

35. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 31, comprising a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 5, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 5.

5

36. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6;

an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 6;

10

and

an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

37. The purified polypeptide of claim 36, comprising an amino acid
15 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6.

38. The purified polypeptide of claim 36, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 6.

20 39. The purified polypeptide of claim 36, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

40. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

25 a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8;

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8;

30 a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8; and

a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID

NO: 7, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 7.

41. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 40, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of
5 SEQ ID NO: 8.

42. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 40, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8.

10

43. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 40, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8.

15 44. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 40, comprising a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 7, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 7.

20 45. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8;
an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 8;
and
25 an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

46. The purified polypeptide of claim 45, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8.

30

47. The purified polypeptide of claim 45, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 8.

48. The purified polypeptide of claim 45, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

49. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14; and

a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 13, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 13.

50. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 49, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14.

51. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 49, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14.

52. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 49, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14.

53. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 49, comprising a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 13, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 13.

54. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 14;
5 and
an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
55. The purified polypeptide of claim 54, comprising an amino acid
10 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14.
56. The purified polypeptide of claim 54, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 14.
- 15 57. The purified polypeptide of claim 54, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
58. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
20 a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16;
a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16;
a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a
25 conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16; and
a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 15, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 15.
- 30 59. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 58, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16.

60. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 58, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16.
- 5 61. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 58, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16.
62. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 58, comprising a nucleotide
10 sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 15, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 15.
63. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the
15 group consisting of:
an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16;
an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 16;
and
an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, having at least 20
20 consecutive residues.
64. The purified polypeptide of claim 63, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16.
- 25 65. The purified polypeptide of claim 63, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 16.
66. The purified polypeptide of claim 63, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
30
67. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18;

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18;

5 a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18; and

a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 17, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 17.

10

68. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 67, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

15 69. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 67, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

70. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 67, comprising a nucleotide
20 sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

71. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 67, comprising a nucleotide
25 sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 17, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 17.

72. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
30 an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18;
an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 18;
and

an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

73. The purified polypeptide of claim 72, comprising an amino acid
5 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

74. The purified polypeptide of claim 72, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 18.

10 75. The purified polypeptide of claim 72, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, having at least 20 consecutive residues.

76. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

15 a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20;

a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20;

20 a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20; and

a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 19, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 19.

25 77. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 76, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20.

78. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 76, comprising a nucleotide
30 sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising at least 20 consecutive residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20.

79. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 76, comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively modified amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20.
- 5 80. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 76, comprising a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of SEQ ID NO: 19, or the complement of SEQ ID NO: 19.
- 10 81. A purified polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20;
an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 20;
and
15 an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
82. The purified polypeptide of claim 81, comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20.
- 20 83. The purified polypeptide of claim 81, comprising an amino acid sequence of conservatively modified SEQ ID NO: 20.
84. The purified polypeptide of claim 81, comprising an amino acid
25 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, having at least 20 consecutive residues.
85. A method of modulating arrestin 1 biological activity, the method comprising:
administering an arrestin 1 biological activity-modulating amount
30 of a mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound;
contacting the arrestin 1 with the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound; and

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modulating arrestin 1 biological activity through the arrestin 1 contact with the mosquito olfaction molecule binding compound.

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Figure 1*Anopheles gambiae* arrestin 1 cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1)

5 ACAGGAACGACGGTTGTGATCCCTCCACTGGTGGTGACACGAATCATAAGCATT
ATTTTCATACCTAAAAAACAAAATCTACAAAAAAGCTTCATTCCCATCGAAAA
AACTTTCTTGTGAAATCAACCGAGCTAACAAACAACATCCTGTGCAAAATCTAGC
AGTGAAAGTGTGATATCGTATACCTGTACCTGTAAACCGTTGTGCGCGTGTGTGC
10 CTTTGTGTATCAATTTTGTGGAAAACAGAAAATACATCAAAATGGTTTACAATTT
CAAAGTCTTCAAGAAGTGCGCCCTAATGGAAAGGTTACGCTGTACATGGGCAA
GCGTGACTTTGTAGACCACGTTTCCGGCGTTGAACCGATCGATGGTATCGTCGTC
CTCGATGATGAGTACATTCGTGACAACCGTAAGGTATTCGGTCAGATTGTCTGCA
GTTTCCGCTACGGCCGCGAAGAGGACGAGGTGATGGGACTAACTTCCAGAAGG
15 AGTTATGCCTCGCTTCCGAACAGATCTACCCGCGTCCGGAAAAGTCGGACAAGG
AGCAGACCAAGCTCCAGGAGCGACTGCTGAAGAAGCTGGGTTCGAACGCCATCC
CGTTCACGTTCAACATCTCGCCGAATGCTCCGTCTTCGGTCACGCTGCAGCAGGG
CGAAGATGATAATGGAGACCCGTGCGGTGTGTCTGTAAGATCTTTGCC
GGTGAGTCGGAAACCGATCGTACGCACCGTCGCAGCACCGTTACGCTCGGCATA
20 CGCAAGATCCAGTTCGCACCGACCAAGCAGGGCCAGCAGCCGTGCACGCTGGTG
CGCAAGGACTTTATGCTAAGCCCGGGAGAGCTGGAGCTCGAGGTCACACTAGAC
AAGCAGCTGTACCTGCACGGGGAGCGAATAGGCGTCAACATCTGCATCCGCAAC
AACTCGAACAAAATGGTCAAGAAGATTAAGGCCATGGTCCAGCAGGGTGTGGAT
GTGGTGTCTGTTCCAGAATGGTAGCTACCGCAACACAGTGGCATCGCTGGAGACT
25 AGCGAGGGTTGCCAATTCAGCCCGGCTCCAGTCTGCAGAAGGTAATGTACCTCA
CGCCGCTGCTGTCTCGAACAAAGCAGCGACGTGGCATCGCCCTGGACGGTCAGA
TCAAGCGTCAGGATCAGTGTTTGGCCTCGACAACCCCTCTTGGCTCAACCGGATCA
GCGAGATGCTTTCGGCGTTATCATATCGTATGCCGTAAAGGTTAAGCTTTTCCTC
GGCGCACTCGGCGGCGAGCTGTCGGCGGAACCTTCCATTTGTGCTGATGCACCCAA
30 AGCCCGGCACCAAGGCTAAGGTCATCCATGCCGACAGCCAGGCCGACGTAGAAA
CTTTCCGACAGGATACAATCGACCAGCAGGCATCAGTTGACTTTGAATAGACGA
CGCAACGGTTTGGAAATGCTACCTACTACCCAGGCATGGGCTAACACGACGAA
CGAACTACTACTACTAAGCATAAAAAACAGGAAAAAAAATGGAAAACCTAAAA
AATGGATCATACAACCGAACGCAAACGACCTACGACGATCGATCTCACTTCCCC
35 GTCTTTTTCATCCTAAGCAATAGAACGATGGTAGAAAAGGAAGATAAAGATGGA
GAGAAAGTCACGTGTATCAATGACGACGACTACCAAACTGAAGACGTAACACA
TGTTCCCCAGCGAGCGGTAACCTGTTCTGTTCTGACACCTTCCGCTCGACAATGTA
CCTTTTAAAAACATACAAATTAGAAGTCGTCTTCACTACCTTCAACCAATCCAGC
CACTTTGGTATATACTTTTCATAGAATCCTTCTGAGCGCAAGGACCCTATTGAAA
40 TTCAGTGTTATTTTGTAAGTGCAGCCAAATGCCTAGCTGAATGTTGTTGAACGAG
TTATGTACATCAAAAGATTGAATAAAACAAAAA
AAAAAA

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Figure 2*Anopheles gambiae* arrestin 1 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2)

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MVYNFKVFKKCAPNGKVTLYMGKRDFVDHVSQVEPIDGIVVLDDDEYIRDNRK
VFGQIVCSFRYGREEDVEMGLNFQKELCLASEQIYPRPEKSDKEQTKLQERLL
KKLGSNAIPFTFNISP NAPSSVT LQQGEDDNGDPCGVSYVVKIFAGESETDRTH
RRSTVT LGIRKI QFAPTKQQQQPCTLVRKDFMLSPGELELEVTL DKQLYLHGE
RIGVNICIRNNSNKMVKKIKAMVQQGV DVVLFQNGSYRNTVASLETSEG CPIQ
PGSSLQKVMYLTPLLSSNKQRRGIALDGQIKRQDQCLASTLLAQPDQRDAFG
VIISYAVKVKLFLGALGGELSAELPFVLMHPKPGTKAKVIHADSQADVETFRQ
DTIDQQASVDFE

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Figure 3a*Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 1 genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO: 9)

5

Features:

- 1) Presumed Untranslated 5' and 3' regions are underlined.
 - 2) Potential TATA box transcription initiation signal is double underlined.
 - 3) Putative Start (ATG) and Stop (TAA) codons are in **BOLD**.
 - 4) Introns are tentatively assigned and are shown in lower case.
- Exons are highlighted.

AGCTTTGTTTATTATGTTGAAATCTAGCCCATTTTGTATAGTGCTGAACGACGAAGAACAT
 ACGAAAGTACCTCGTCCGAACACTATCAACATTAATTATACCAAGCTAGAAGAAGATATTTA
 15 TAGTCAAGCCTCAACATCATAGGAACTTTAGCAAAACCATTTAATTTACATGATGATAAGT
 CCCACCTCTTACCCAGCACAGGTTTGAAGAAGGACGAAAGTATCTTTACGATAATATTACTC
 TAAGGTAGTTTTTGAATAAAATAAAATTTACGTGCAAGTGGTGGCATCGGACATCATTCGA
 AAGAATCTACTAAGTCATACACACACCCCAAGACGACCGACGTAGTTTCATCTAGAAAAACG
 GGTCAGCTCCATCGAACACGTCAGGACATAACTGCGACATGCGTATGGTTCAGTTCCACTAGT
 20 GCCAACACTGGTTCCAGGGCACTACCTTCCGAAGCAGTAGAACCTAATGTATTGGAAATTAT
 TAGGACATACTGCAACATGCATATGGCTAGTTCCGCTGGTACCAACGATGGCACCAGGACAC
 TATCTGCGGCCTTGTAATACTGTAATACTTATACAAAAACGGCTTTACCCATACTTTAT
 CACAAAAACGGCAGGTGAGGGCTGGATTGCTTCAAAGCATTAGAAATATATAATTTCAAAGT
 CCATAATCTCCTTAAAAGATAGACAaCAGTAGAGAACACATTTAGTGCTCTTTTCGTTTCGAG
 25 TTAGTTGCCTTCTCAAGTAAGCGTTTAACTGCTCAATTGTTGTAGATTGCTTGGATGACTCTC
 GCTACGTGCTATAGTGGTCAATACTTCCAATTTAGATTTTCATAATTAGTTTCCAATTGTCCAC
 GGAAAACCCaCAAAAGAAAAAAAACCTTGATCTAGGGTGGAATTTTTTCGAGAACAATTGGA
 CACTTCATATGAAAAAGGACAGCTTTTTTCAAATGTTAAATAAAACACCGTTGGATCCTTTgt
 tggattttcaattctccaaattctgcagaataattctgcaaattttacaaaactgctcaacca
 30 ccaataattccaattaatcatctgaacatttaaaactgataattaagatgagtaattgcttc
 gtcacacctaagaaatcgattagtttgataaaaaagaacaaattgaaatacaataaagtcc
 ctgaattttattcgaaataacggcttgaaactcatttatttcaaaaacctttgagaaattcctc
 gttgaaaattgggtctcctatagttctgctaaccgggccaacttcaaaagcaagaactaacaana
 tcataaattatgggtgcaagtaactatcagtagcagtaacgccattaaaaacttttccctcaat
 35 ttgcggtcggttacgggctaaatacagagcagagtaacgggaagtgatcaacgtcgctatta
 gtataacgaggaacgccctccgaagggtgtgtgaaggaccttttcaaattgaaaccaagtac
 tgtttccagtttttaaatggatagttataaaatgagccggttcaacgatcgggcatcatttga
 gtttcatcttcgaggagaaatagatcagtgccactgtttaaccgaaagttaagaagctgaac
 aaactgaacccacgggtgggatgcgtacgatcgacgggattcggttctggttgagttgctttg
 40 tttgaaatatttagGCTATGGCCACCGGAAGATACGGATCAGGCCAACGCGGAACCGGTACA
 TCGCGTACCGTTGGGCTTTGCGGATCATGTTTCTACATCTGTACGCTCTAACGCAAGCCCTA
 TACTTCAAGgATGTGAAGGATATTAATgtgagttctctagttagctattagtggtccacctgt
 ccataatctgtcttttattgggtagGACATCGCAAAATGCATTGTTTCGTGCTTATGACTCAAG
 TGACGTTGATCTACAAGCTGGAAAAGTTTAACTACAACATCGCACGGATTTCAGGCTTGTCTG
 45 CGCAAGCTTAACTGCACACTGTATCACCCGAAAACAGCGCGAAGAATTTCAGgtaagcctgctg
 ggaaatatgactaaaaagagtgttaacaaacgactctcctccaaatgtagCCCCGTTTTTACA
 ATCGATGAGTGGAGTGTTTTGGCTGATGATCTTCTCATGTTTGTGGCTATCTTCACCATCA
 TCATGTGGGTTATGTGCGCCAGCCTTGGACAATGAACGTCTGTGCCCCTGCGCGCCTGGTTT
 CCGGTGGACTATCACCANTCGGACATAGTGTACGGTGTACTGTTTCTGTATCAAACCATTTGG
 50 AATCGTCATGAGCGCAACGTACAACCTTCTCGACCGGATACCATGTTTCCCGCTTGATGCTAC
 ACATAAATGGACAAATTTCTGCGGCTTGGTAGTATGTTTAAAAAGgtgagttacggcgactac
 ttgctccagtaaggacagggagttgtttccgttatgatattcattttatcagCTTTGGACAT
 GACGTCCTTCCCGAACCCCAATTGGTTCGAACCGGATGCGGAATGGAAAAGAGATGCGAAAGCG

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5 GATCCACCATCACTCCAAAGTGTACCGTACCATGTACGCTAAAGTAACGGAGTGTGTGCTGT
TTCACAAGGACATCTTAAGgtacgaattgggccaattaattgtgtcattttaaaaagcttgac
ccaactttttcacagcttcggcgatgaagtgcaggacattttccaagGATCTATCTTCGCGCA
AGTATGCGCGTCTGTAAATTATCATTGTGTATGACACTGCTGCAAATACCGGGGGCGATGTTAC
GATgCCCCGATCTGCTGCGCTGTGCGGGTCTAATTGCTAGTAAACACATCGCAAGTGTATTATT
TCTGTTAGGTAGCGAAAGAAATCTCCTATACCGtaggttggacacgtagaggaattaaatgt
ttgggaagaatatcaataccaaatagtatgatgttttcgttacagACGCATAAATTTACAGAG
TTTGTTGGGTTTTCCAAGTACTTCAAGTTCCGATAAGCGTACCAGCCAAGCAATGATATTTTT
TCTGCAAATgtgagatagcgggtgtatttgtgcagtcagtacattaaatacgttctctatttc
10 agGACTCTTAAAGATGTTTACATCAAGGTGCGGAAGTGTCTTGAAGCTTACGCTAAATCTTCA
CACATTTTTGCAGgtatgtaattatgctgtggtatttagcttgaaataagctacaaaactttg
aaagtaattttcaatctgtttttagatATTATGAAGCTATCCTACTCCTATCTGCGCGTACTTC
AGAGCATEGAATCAGAGTAATGGTGTAAATACTCTAAATGTTGAAATTATATTTTGTTAGAT
TTATTGCATAAAGTAaTaTTTAATTTTATACATCAAACGTAAGCCCGCTaGTTTTCAATTAG
15 CCTTTTCCAAAATTTATCAAATTGATTTTCAATTTGATTGCAGAGTTTCAGGAATTTAATCTG
ATAGGATATCTTGTTTATCCAATAGAGGTGTGGAAGCGTTCCCAAGCCATTTCGTTTGATAGT
TTATAGCACCGTCGAGCAGTTGATCGCTGTGATCGCTAGGCGCACCTGATTTTATCTTTATC
TCGCACCTGTTATGGCAAGGGCGCTTTTCACACGTTTCACACAATATAATGCACATGTATAA
TGCATTCTTACTTTAGCATTTTTTGTGTACATATAATACCAAAATTATGCATTTTTTATTCTCAC
20 GCAACGATTAGAGGATGACTTcACAAAGGTCCATCTAGTGGTAGGAGGTATACAATTATACC
TCTCAAAATCTCACAGCAaAATGAGAAACAAAAGGATACCAAGCATACCCTTTTTTTTACTTG
ACAATTCATTTGATTTATGTAATAAAGCACTGCaCGTCGACTTCCTAAAA

25

End of Figure 3a

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Figure 3b*Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 1 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 4)

5 MKKDSFFKMLNKHRLCLWPPEDTDQATRNRYIAYGWALRIMFLHLYALT
QALYFKDVKDINDIANALFVLMTQVTLIYKLEKFNYNARIQACLRKLNCTLY
HPKQREEFSPVLQSMGVFWLMIFLMFVAIFTIIMWVMSPAFDNERRLPVPA
WFPVDYHHSDIVYGVLFLYQTIGIVMSATYNFSTD TMFSGLMLHINGQIVRLG
10 SMVKKLGHDVPPERQLVATDAEWKEMRKRIDHHSKVYGTMYAKVTECVLF
HKDILRIYLRASMRVCNYHLYDTAATTGGDVTMADLLGCGVYLLVKTSQVFI
FCYVGNEISYTDKFTFVGF SNYFKFDKRTSQAMIFFLQMTLKDVHIKVGSVL
KVTNLNLHTFLQIMKLSYSYLAVLQSMESSEZ

15

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Figure 4a

Anopheles gambiae odorant receptor 2 genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO: 10)

5

Features:

- 1) Presumed Untranslated 5' and 3' regions are underlined.
- 2) Potential TATA box transcription initiation signal is double underlined.
- 3) Putative Start (ATG) and Stop (TAA) codons are in **BOLD**.
- 4) Introns are tentatively assigned and are shown in lower case.
- 5) Exons are highlighted.

GGGATCCTCTAGAGTCGACCTGCAGGCATGCAAGCTTCCCTCACCGTGACGTGCTAGAAATG
GTTCAACATACTCGTCCGGCAGAGCGAAGACGACGAACAGCGGAATGTCCCAGGAAATGTAA
15 TGAGATATCACAGCAAGTGAACCCAAACCGAGCTGTGCGCTTTGTGTTGCGCTTTAAAAATG
GCCCTTCCCTCGCCGCATCTGCTTGGTTTTACACGCTTTCCCAGGAAATCCACTGACCACTG
GCCACACATCAACCACCGGAGCGGGAGCCTCAGTGCCCAGCGAAGCATATAATTTGCTCAAA
AAGTCAACGGTACTCAATTAATTTGATTATAATCAATTTCTGTGGCTTCCAACACACCTTCTT
CCACAATCCATCGCCGAGTGAGCGAGTATAAAGGTGAAGAAACGTACTTTCGCGTTGCTCAC
20 TAACTGAACCGGATTTCAAAAAGGAAACATAAACCGCAACCCACAGCCGAAAATGCTGATCGA
AGAGTGTCCGATAAATTTGGTGTCAATGTGCGAGTGTGGCTTCTTCTGGTGTATCTGCGGCGGC
CGCGGTTGTCCCGCTTTCTGGTTCGGCTGCATCCCGGTGCGCGTGTGAACGTTTTCCAGTTC
CTGAAGCTGTACTCGTCTTGGGGCGACATGAGCGAGCTCATCATCAACGGATACTTTACCGT
GCTGTACTTTAACCTCGTCTGtagtggggcgaagggaggggcaataaccttcccacttgggtgg
25 atattttcatacctttttccatgtgttttttattctctgtttgttgccatccagCTCCGAAC
CTCCTTTCTCGTGATCAATCGACGGAAATTTGAGACATTTTTTGAAGGCGTTGCCGCCGAGT
ACGCTCTCTCGAGgtaagtcattggtttttctagtttttgggggagttgtttacaccataa
ccaccccgacggttaacatttgatcgctccgcgaaatgtttgtacagAAAAATGACGACAT
CCGACCCGTTGCTGGAGCGGTACACACGCGGGGACGCATGCTATCGATATCGAATCTGTGGC
30 TCGGCGCCTTCATTAGTGCCGTGCTTTGTGACCTATCCTCTGTTTGTGCCCGGGCGCGGCCIA
CCGTACGGCGTCAAGATACCGGGCGTGGACGTGCTGGCCACCCGACCTACCAGGTGCTGTT
TGTGCTGCAGGTTTACCTTACCTTCCCCGCCTGCTGCATGTACATCCCGTTTACCAGCTTCT
ACGCGACCTGCACGCTGTTTTCGCTCGTCCAGATAGCGGCCCTAAAGCAACGGCTCGGACGC
TTGGGGCGCCACAGCGGCACGATGGCTTCGACCGGACACAGCGCCGGCACACTGTTCCGCCGA
35 GCTGAAGGAGTGTCTAAAGTATCAAAACAAATCATCCAGTaaagtagacgctagtagactcg
accggattgccccttccctcggggaggggaggtttgctatttcgggatgcggcagcagcata
cacacaaaccggaagccattaattctccggttttcatgcccgcacgggcactgggctcatgtt
tcacatccttcccttcccttccaaacacacacacgcgcgcgtgcacgtacagATATGTTTCATG
ATCTCAACTCACTCGTCACCCATCTGTGTCTGCTGGAGTTCTGTGCTTCCGGATGATGCTG
40 TGCCTACTGCTGTTTCTGCTAAGCATTGtaagtaaaatcgaccgacgtgcggtcgctagtc
gtctccggactctcatttcgggactcaatcggtccatctctcaatagAGCAATCAGCTGGCA
CAGATGATAATGATTGCATCGTACATCTTCATGATACTCTCGCAGATGTTTGCCTTCTATTG
GCATGCCAACGAGGTACTGAGCAGGtaatggcgctgaagctgagtttggttgagcggttcg
ctatagatcggtgtcttacattgttgtgttttctgcatggggatcggttttgttttctctct
45 ccatttcagAGCCTAGGCAATGGCGATGCCATTTACAATGGAGCGTGGCCGACTTTGAGGA
ACCGATAAGGAAACGGTTGATTCTAATTATTGCACGTGCTCAGCGACCGATGGTGGTAAGTt
tggctgatcgatgctctgttcaatgaacatggcacagaaggctgtgtaaatagctgttcatt
aataagtttttccagaatgtatcgtttttagttgatttaaacgcattgttctatgcaatggt
agcaacaatagacgcctttattaatccaagcttcccttaggattgatttttatttttaagag
50 aaagataaaccatttttagtaaccaatttagttacaggaaccaaatacagaatttattatt
att
tatt
atatt

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attataaattatgat
 tattattattattattattattattattattattattattattataacaataataattattattattattt
 attattaattaattaattttattattattaattattattatttgttattcattattatacatta
 5 ttatcataataataattttattatgattattattattattattattattattattattattatta
 ttattattattcttattattattattattattattattattattaatattatttttaattattatt
 attattattattactattcttattataaattattttttttttattattattattattattattatta
 ttattattattattattattattattatttgcatttgcattattattattcttattatttgcatttgc
 attattattattcttattatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgc
 10 tattattgtttattattatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgcatttgc
 aaataataaagtaataaataagtaataagtaataaattccagtaactgtagtaatacacaaat
 aatctctaagaattaaaattgcatTTTTgtaatgaaatatgttgattgttcgaatagttcaga
 aaaacttaaaaaatgcctcagcattaaacagttttgaggttgttcagggcatttagtttagat
 atttttagtatttttaagcattttgttttcattactacaaaaaagcaaatttatgagtgaatta
 ctttcagttcttctaaacgcctatgtgtatgcaattacataacaatagctctctttttttatt
 15 gcatttttctttagtaatctaaatccaatctcttcttcttcttgcagATTAAAGTCGGCA
 ACGTGTACCCGATGACGTTGGAAATGTTTCAAAAATTGCTCAACGTGTCCTACTCCTATTTC
 ACACGTGCTGCGCGAGTGTACAACATAAACTTAACCGGTAAACAAACAAAAATCCCCTCATCA
 CTATGCAAAGACAGCAAGCAGCCGATCATCAAAACACCATTAGCAGCCACAAAGTTACCAGCC
 GCTTATCCCACGGGATTTGGTGGAAAGTTATTGCACTGAAGCTCTTTCACCCAAATTTTCAT
 20 GGAGGTTCCCTCTCAACCAACCCATTGAAGCGAATAAAAGTATCAGCAACCAGGCGACGGTG
 AAAAAACGCTGCATTATTGTGCTTGCTTCAGCATTCCAGCGAATGACTCTTAAACTTTTCCA
 TTCAAAAGTCGCGATGCTCACGATACGGAGCGGTGTGTTGTTTCGATCCGCGGAGTGCACTCG
 CAAGCCGGTGATGTTGCCGGTGGAAATGCACAGATCGACACAGCGATAGATAATCGTTTGT
 CGCGTAAATGGGAGGGAAAAAGTAAGCTGCCAGCTACTTCATTTCCATGTTAATTGAACT
 25 CAAGCCAACGAACATGCAGAACCCGGTTGGTTGTGTGTCTCCGCTCCGGGAAAGGTCTCTGC
 TCCGGGGCATGGATTCTTTCCCTCCGGGTGGTTGGGGGTATTGTTTAGGTTTTATTTTTA
 CAAATTCATATCCTTCCGCTTCCGCATCAGCCGACCCGGTGGGTGCGCCAGACAGATGTGCG
 GCGGGCAACAAAACATATGCACGAACATGGCCAACAAACACAGCTTCTATCTCATCTCTGTGT
 CGCACTGTCTCGCTTCCCGCTGCGTTGCTTGTAGTACTATCATTGTTTTAGTCCACGGGTT
 30 TACTTCTAATTCATTGCACCACGCAAAAAGGCTCATCCTTTGCTCGTTCCGGTTGCAACTT
 CGACAAGCGCATGGTTGGGATACGAACAAAAACCAACTACTCCACCCACTACTACTACTAC
 TGCCACCACCACTAACCAACTACACTTGGTTGGGAGCTTGCAGACCCACAAGCAAACAACG
 ATACAAGCTAGCTAGCTGCTGTGTGCGCTCGAGTCAGCCGACGGTACAAGGTTTAACCGGTA
 CAAGCAACTCCCGGACCGATCCCAAAACTCTGACAAGGCACGGGGCCGATCCGGCAGTACG
 35 GTCGGAACATGGAAATGTTTAATTAAAACTGTAATTGTCAATCGCTGCTACAAGTTGTGA
 CACAGGGAGAGAGAGAGACAGAGCGCGCCCGATGGTGATGGTGTAAGATAGATACAGGAA
 AAGAGCGAGAAACATTGGTACGATTTGGTGTGGTTAGCAAATTTGATTTCCTACTGATTTTGA
 GTGCAAATTTAATGCATCGAAAATTTGCCATTACGGGTAAAGTTGCTCGTGGACGGATCCCC
 CGGGCTGCAGGAATTCGATATCAAGCTTATCGATACCGTTCGACCTCGAGGGGGGGCCCGGTA
 40 CCCAGCTTTTGTTCCTTTAGTGGA

End of Figure 4a

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Figure 4b*Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 2 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 6)

5

MLIEECPIIGVNVVRVWLFWSYLRRPRLSRFLVGCIPVAVLNVFQFLKLYSSWG
DMSELIINGYFTVLYFNLVLRSTSFLVINRRKFETFFEGVAAEYALLEKNDDIRP
VLERYTRRGRMLSISNLWLGAFISACFVTYPLFVPGRGLPYGVTIPGVDVLAT
PTYQVVFVLQVYLTFPACCMYIPFTSFYATCTLFALVQIAALKQRLGRLGRHS
10 GTMASTGHSAGTLFAELKECLKYHKQIIQYVHDLNSLVTHLCLLEFLSFGMM
LCALLFLLSISNQLAQMIMIGSYIFMILSQMFIFYWHANEVLEASLGIGDAIYN
GAWPDFEPIRKRLILIIARAQPTDGGKIKVGNVYPMTLEMFQKLLNVSYSYF
TLLRRVYN

15

9/23

Figure 5a

Anopheles gambiae odorant receptor 3 genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO: 11)

5

Features:

- 10
- 1) Presumed Untranslated 5' and 3' regions are underlined.
 - 2) Putative Start (ATG) and Stop (TAA) codons are in **BOLD**.
 - 3) Introns are tentatively assigned and are shown in lower case.
 - 4) Exons are **boxed**.

[illegible]

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10/23

Figure 5b*Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 3 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 8)

5

MPSERLRLITSFGTPQDKRTMVLPKLKDETAVMPFLLQIQTIAGLWGDRSQR
YRFYLIFS YFCAMVVLPKVLFGYPDLEVAVRGTAELMFESNAFFGMLMF SFQ
RDNYERLVHQLQDLAALVLQDLPTTELGEYLISVNRRVDRFSKIYCCCHFSMA
TFFWFMPVWTTYSAYFAVRNSTEPVEHV LHLEEEELYFLNIRTSMAHYTFYVA
10 IMWPTIYTLGFTGGTKLLTIFSNVKYCSAMLKLVALRIHCLARVAQDRAEKEL
NEIISMHQ RVLNCVFLLETTFRWVFFVQFIQCTMIWCSLILYIAVTGFSSTVAN
VCVQIILVTVETYGYGYFGTDLTTEVLWSYGVALAIYDSEWYKFSISMRRKLR
LLLQRSQKPLGV TAGKFRFVNVAQFGKMLKMSYSFYVVLKEQF

15

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Figure 6a*Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 4 genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO: 12)

5

Features:

- 1) Putative Start (ATG) and Stop (TAA) codons are in **BOLD**.
- 2) Introns are tentatively assigned and are shown in lower case.

10 GGGGAACTCCCCACCCGACCAGACGACGGAAAGCTAACGATGTGCAATTGAAT
 AGTCATTAGTAGCGTTTTTGGCTCGCAAACGAACTAACCCCTTTGACTTTTTAAGTTC
 ACTACGGTGAGGACAAAAATCAATAAATTAAATCGAGACCGTTGATGAGCAAAA
 GAAAAAAAAAATATTTTACTGATTTTCATTTTCGTTCCATCGACTACATAATCATAAT
 TATATGCCACATTTTATTATAAGTTTTTGTATCATTTTTTAAACAACACAAAAATGC
 15 ATCCTTTTCGAATATTAGTCAGGTTGTATCAACAAT**G**AAGTTTGAAGTGTTCAAA
 AATATTCCCTCCCCGGACACGGTCTTATCCTTCGTGCTAAGGCTTTTGCATATCGTG
 GGCATGAATGGGGCAGGATTTCCGGTCGCGAATTCGAGTTGGTGCCATTTTTCTGT
 TCTATTTAATCTTTCTTGTAAATACCGCCACTAACGGGCGGGTACACCGATGGTCA
 CCAGCGTGACGCACCAAGTGTGGAATTCCTGTTTAATTGCAATATTTACGGCGGC
 20 AGTATGTTCTTTGCCTACGATGTGGCCACTTTCCAAGCGTTCATCCAGGAACTGA
 AGAGCCTTTTCGGTTTTTGGgtaatatattaattaataaaattgcgtttattgcatcatcattgtttctcttcagTATGCT
 CACATTCGTACAGACTAAAGTATAAGCTGACCCGGTTCAACCGTCGAGCGGATAT
 TATCGCCAAAGTGCAAACGACCTGCATGGGTGCTGTAACGCTTTTCTACTGGATT
 GCACCGATACCTTCCATCTGTGCGCACTACTACAGGTCGACCAATTCACCGAAC
 25 CCGTGCGGTTTGTGCAACATTTAGAGGTGAAGTTCTATTGGCTCGAGAATCGCAC
 CTCAGTCGAGGACTACATAACCTTCGTGCTGATCATGCTACCCGTCGTGGTTATG
 TGTGGTTACGTATGCAATTTGAAGGTGATGACCATCTGCTGCAGCATTGGACACT
 GTACACTGTACACCAGGATGACTATAGAGATGGTAGAGCAGTTGGAAAGCATGG
 CATCAGCGGAACGAACTGCCAGCGCCATACGCAACGTGGGGCAGATGCACAGTG
 30 GTTTACTGAAATGCATTAGGCTTTTGAACACGTCAATCCGATCGATGCTGATGCT
 GCAGTGTTGACCTGCGTGTTAAACTGGAGCATTCTCTCATCTATCTAACGAAC
 GTGgtagttttgtctgttttgaaatccaaaaacaaaaagatggctataattgaactttctattacagGGCATCTCGCTACA
 ATCGGTTACCGTGGTGGTAATGTTTTTTCTTGCCACTGCGGAACTTTCTGTATT
 GTTTACTTGGGACGCGGCTTGCAGACACAACAGCAGCTGCTGGAGCACGCACTCTA
 35 TGCTACACGGTGGTACAACCTACCCAATAGCCTTTCGCAGCAGCATTAGGATGATG
 TTGAGACAGTCGCAAAGGCATGCACACATAACGGTGGGGAAGTTTTTTCGCGTTA
 ATTTGGAAGAATTTAGCAGGATTGTCAACTTATCCTACTCTGCTTACGTCGTAATT
 AAGGATGTAATAAAGATGGATGTACAGT**G**AATGTTTTTTTTTTGGCTTGGCAAC
 GAATGAAGTTTTCCGAATCTATATTAGATCTAGAATTTAATCTAGATGTCATAAT
 40 ATGATCTTGGCCATGACCGGTTTCTGGTTTTTGGAAACCAATTCTCAAAACAATTTT
 GAACTTAGGGCGAGGCATGAAATGTCCCAAGAACCTATCCAAGTTCTGGAACCTA
 CATATTACCGAATCTATCCCATATTGCCTCGGAACTGGTTTGGTGCTAAATATTT
 GTCCAAATGTTGGTCTTGGACCTATCCAGACAAAGATCTTCAATTATTCCTACCA
 CTGGAACCTGATTAATTGATGTAGGAAGTCATGGAGGTGTTTCAGGGAGAATTTAA
 45 ACATAATGTTCCAACCTCATTATTTCAAGGGCAATTCTATTTTTTATATGCCCTA
 CGGATTGATACGTATGTATTACTCCATTTCTGGACTTTGTCTTATTCTTGTGCTGCT
 GATTGGACGTGAAATGTTGAGAAAAAGATTCTTATTTATGAGTGATACAGAGCCT
 TAAATACTCCTACGTTGTTTGCTATTAAAGTATGGCCAGGCTAATCACAATCGCT

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ACTAATGAACAGAATCTCTTCTAATTAAACCCTTTCGATTGATAGTGTCAATGTC
AATGTCGAGATAATTGAACTGCAAACgATACCTACCTTAAACGGAGCAGAACAC
ATCAAGAAGCAATTAGGTGTGTCGTACGTTAGCAAGTAGTTCGCGAGGAGGAAT
AAAATAG

5

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Figure 6b

Anopheles gambiae odorant receptor 4 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 14)

5

MKFELFQKYSSPDTVLSFVLRLRHIVGMNGAGFRSRIRVGGIFLFYLIFLVIPPLTGGY
TDGHQVRVTSVEFLFNCNIYGGSMFFAYDVATFQAFIQELKSLSVLVCSHSYRLKYK
LTRFNRRADIIAKVQTTCMGAVTLFYWIAPIPSICAHYYRSTNSTEPVRFVQHLEVKF
10 YWLENRTSVEDYITFVLIMLPVVVMCGYVCNLKVMTICCSIGHCTLYTRMTIEMVEQ
LESMAAERTASAIRNVGQMHSGLLKIRLLNTSIRSMMLQWLTCVLNWSISLIYLT
NVGISLQSVTVVVMFFLATAETFLYCLLGTRLATQQQLLEHALYATRWNYPPIAFRS
SIRMMLRQSQRHAHITVGKFFRVNLEEFSTRIVNLSYSAVVVLKDVIMKMDVQNVSY
FTLLRRVYN

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Figure 7**ANOPHELES GAMBIAE****Preferred DNA Codons**

Amino Acids			Preferred Codons					
Alanine	Ala	A	GCC	GCG	GCT	GCA		
Cysteine	Cys	C	TGC	TGT				
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAT				
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAG	GAA				
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	TTC	TTT				
Glycine	Gly	G	GGC	GGT	GGA	GGG		
Histidine	His	H	CAC	CAT				
Isoleucine	Ile	I	ATC	ATT	ATA			
Lysine	Lys	K	AAG	AAA				
Leucine	Leu	L	CTG	CTC	TTG	CTT	CTA	TTA
Methionine	Met	M	ATG					
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAT				
Proline	Pro	P	CCG	CCC	CCA	CCT		
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAG	CAA				
Arginine	Arg	R	CGC	CGG	CGT	CGA	AGA	AGG
Serine	Ser	S	TCG	AGC	TCC	AGT	TCT	TCA
Threonine	Thr	T	ACG	ACC	ACT	ACA		
Valine	Val	V	GTG	GTC	GTT	GTA		
Tryptophan	Trp	W	TGG					
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	TAC	TAT				

[http://www.kazusa.or.jp/codon/cgi-bin/showcodon.cgi?species=Anopheles+gambiae+\[gbinv\]](http://www.kazusa.or.jp/codon/cgi-bin/showcodon.cgi?species=Anopheles+gambiae+[gbinv])

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Figure 8

Name	SEQ ID NO	FIG. Reference
Arrestin 1 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 1	Figure 1
Arrestin 1 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 2	Figure 2
Odorant Receptor 1 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 3	—
Odorant Receptor 1 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 4	Figure 3b
Odorant Receptor 2 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 5	—
Odorant Receptor 2 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 6	Figure 4b
Odorant Receptor 3 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 7	—
Odorant Receptor 3 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 8	Figure 5b
Odorant Receptor 4 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 13	—
Odorant Receptor 4 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 14	Figure 6b
Odorant Receptor 5 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 15	—
Odorant Receptor 5 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 16	Figure 9b
Odorant Receptor 6 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 17	—
Odorant Receptor 6 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 18	Figure 10b
Odorant Receptor 7 (cDNA)	SEQ ID NO: 19	—
Odorant Receptor 7 (polypeptide)	SEQ ID NO: 20	Figure 11b

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Figure 9a

Anopheles gambiae odorant receptor 5 genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO: 21)

5

Predicted Exons: *ITALICIZED*, UNDERLINED AND **HIGHLIGHTED**.
Introns: lowercase.

10 tctagacttgaacccatgacgggcattttattgagtcgttcgagttgacgactgtaccacgggaccaccggttatcactatcactattaattataat
atgctttttagcgtacagcctaccgggtttgtttctctgatacttaagttccatttgattatcaagatagaacaacaactgtaccttaataatcatta
cgtacccttaatacaacctgtgcatacaggagttttcgcaagcaaaaatccgattgtctgatgtgtcttgattccatccgattcgttactggtctgcaa
aatcgtccaataatacggcaatgccttatcgatcctgaatcaacatcacattgttgcatttcgtttttgcgtgcaaatatgtattgcaagaaggca
aggtaatgtgcttaagagtaaatacaattcgtgtccattttgtccaccagtgtgccagaaccggtgccttttagtcttcgaatacatccgaccagtc
15 agcaagcaagtgcattcATGGTGCTACCGAAGCTGTCCGAACCGTACGCCGTGATGCCGCTTCTACTAC
GCCTGCAGCGTTTCGTTGGGCTGTGGGGTGAACGAACGCTATCGCTACAAGTTCGGGTTGGCAT
TTTTAAGCTTCTGTCTGCTAGTAGTTATCCGAAGGTTGCCTTCGGCTATCCAGATTAGAGACA
ATGGTTTCGCGGAACAGCTGAGCTGATTTTCGAATGGAACGTAAGTGTGCTGTTTT
CTCTCAAGCTAGACGACTATGATGATCTGGTGTACCGGTACAAGGACATATCAAGATTGgtgctg
20 gataatgattgataaaaggaaacctttgagcaactcctatcccttcaagCTTTCGTAAGGACGTTCCCTCGCAGATGGGC
GACTATCTGGTACGCATCAATCATCGTATCGATCGGTTTTTCCAAGATCTACTGCTGCAGCCATCT
GTGTTTGGCCATCTTCTACTGGGTGGCTCCTTCGTCCAGCACCTACCTAGCGTACCTGGGGGC
ACGAAACAGATCCGTCCTCGGTGGAACATGTGCTACACCTGGAGGAGGAGCTGTACTGGTTTCA
CACCCGCGTCTCGCTGGTAGATTACTCCATATTCACCGCCATCATGCTGCCTACAATCTTTATG
25 CTAGCGTACTTCGGTGGACTAAAGCTGCTAACCATCTTCAGCAACGTGAAGTACTGTTTCGGCAA
TGCTCAGGCTTGTGGCGATGAGAATCCAGTTCATGGACCGGCTGGACGAGCGCGAAGCGGAA
AAGGAACTGATCGAAATCATCGTCATGCATCAGAAGGCGCTAAAgtaaggctgcccggatgtgtggatagaat
acatttctagctgctttcagATGTGTGGAGCTGTTGGAATCATCTTTCGGTGGGTTTTTCTGGGACAGTTC
ATACAGTGCGTAATGATCTGGTGCAGCTTGTTCTGTACGTGCGCGTTACGgtaactaaagcactgtagt
30 gatctgtgtgccacaccattcactgctgtgtgtgtttgtcactctccagGGTCTCAGCACAAAAGCGGCAACCGTGGGT
GTACTGTTTATACTGCTAACAGTGGAAACCTACGGATTCTGCTACTTTGGCAGTGATCTTACCTC
GGAGGCAAGTTGTTATTCGCTGAgtttcagttacttttccgttcccccttaaccgtaccactgtaccatttglttgacagagacttga
gcgtagCACGTGCTGCGTACGGTAGCCTCTGGTATCGCCGTTCCGGTTTCGATTCAACGGAAGCTT
35 CGAATGGTACTGCAGCGTGCCAGAAACCGTCGGCATCTCGGCTGGGAAGTTTGTTCGTC
GACATTGAGCAGTTTGGCAATgtatggggagaccttccactgtggcaagaagattttcttattaatgcatcttttaattacagATG
GCAAAAACATCATACTCGTCTACATCGTTCGTAAGGATCAATTTTAAagggaactccccaccgaccaga
cgacggaaagctaacgatgtgcaattgaatagtcattagtagcggtttgtctgcaaacgaactaaccttgactttttaagttcactacgggtgaggac
aaaaatcaataaataatcgagaccgttgatgagcaaaagaaaaaaatattttactgattttcatttcgttccatcgactacataatcataattatgc
cacattttattataagtttttg

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Figure 9b

Anopheles gambiae odorant receptor 5 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:
16)

5

MVLPKLSEPYAVMPLLLRLQRFVGLWGERRYRYKFRLAFLSFCLLVVIPKVAFGYPD
LETMVRGTAEILFEWNVLFGLMLFSLKDDYDDL VYRYKDISKIAFRKDVPSQMGD
YLVRINHRIDRFSKIYCCSHLCLAIFYWVAPSSSTYLAYLGARNRSVPVEHVLHLEE
10 LYWFHTRVSLVDYSIFTAIMLPTIFMLAYFGGLKLLTIFSNVKYCSAMLRLVAMRIQF
MDRLDEREAEKELIEIIVMHQKALKCVELLEIFRWVFLGQFIQCVMIWCSLVLYVAV
TGLSTKAANVGVLFIILLTVETYGFCYFGSDLTSEASCYSLTRAAYGSLWYRRSVSIQR
KLRMVLQRAQKPVGISAGKFCFVDIEQFGNMAKTSYSFYIVLKDQF

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Figure 10a

Anopheles gambiae odorant receptor 6 partial genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO: 22)

5

These are the predicted last three exons of another candidate *Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor.

Predicted Exons: *ITALICIZED*, UNDERLINED AND HIGHLIGHTED.

10

Introns: lowercase.

15

20

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aacacccatcttatcgccaaaattagttattaccgtttgaaagcggttcccttcctggctgtttctcactctctctctctgtctctcttattgatgccgtat
 gcgccgcgtgctataggctagTTATGCTTACCGGATGTTGCGATCGCGCACGTGCTTTTCCGCATACGCCA
 GTGCACACTTGATGGCGGTGGTGATGACGTCTGCTGCGCACCGTTTTCTGCTCGTGAGTCAGA
 CCTTTTCATTTCTTGCAATATCCTGTTTCTTTCCCGACCCACAGACGGTTAGACGGATATATGC
 TGGTAAAGTTTGTCTCTTCATGCTGTGCTTTCTGATCGAGCTGCTGATGCTGTGTGCGTACGG
 TGAGGATATTGTGGAATCGgttaaggcaccagcggtgatgagcgagtcgcgagtaattgaagcttttgccttttaaacacatcagag
 CCTTGGGGTGATTGATGCCGCTTACGGTTGCGAATGGTACCGGGAAGGGTCCGGTGGCGTTCC
 ATCGATCCGTGCTGCAAATTATACACCGCAGCCAGCAGTCCGTCATACTGACCGCATGGAAAAAT
 TTGGCCCATCCAAATGAGTACTTTTCAGTCAGgtgagttgccaaattgattgccgtttgcgttaatttcagtaagagtgcgctct
 ttcccttagATCCTGCAAGCTTCCTGGTCCTACTTTACCCCTCTGAAGACCGTCTACGGGAATAAgtaa
 gcgcgagagagagagagagagcagtatcgttcacccttggatgaatcaatagatttctaatacgaaccattgaaaaatgaatcaacatttcgctag
 ttgcacaatattgtaccattctatacagcttcaccacgaccaagcgtttgtgcatcaggaccaaacacgttgcacaagccgcgtcacctgtggc

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Figure 10b

Anopheles gambiae odorant receptor 6 partial amino acid sequence
(SEQ ID NO: 18)

5

LCLPDVAIAHVLFRIRQCTLDGGGDDVCCAPFSARESDFISCNIFLSRPHRRLDGY
MLVKFVLFMLCFLIELLMLCAYGEDIVESPWGDZCRLRLRMVPGRVGGVPSIRAAN
YTPQPAVRHTDRMENLAHPNEYFQSDPASFLVLLYPPEDRLRE

10

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[illegible]

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atgtcctgggtcggagggatgctggggaaagcaaacacgggtgcccatcgctgctaccgtcaatcgatcatgcatgatgtgattaatattgtgtat
 tcacctgcgtatctatgcgtccgtcgtgtcgttcggatttccggaaagcaaggaagcgactccatttgggattggttttgcagcgaaaaatcaaa
 acattcgcaaaaaacgctcccatcattcaaatgcctacacttgctactgtatatctctcttctcgttttgcacggtgcagTCTCGTTTCAGC
 5 AATCGGAGATACGTACGGTCCTGCCCTGCTGCTACACATGCTGACCTCCACCATCAAGCTGAC
GCTGCTCGCCTACCAGGCAACGAAAATCGACGGTGTCAACGTGTACGGATTGACCGTAATCGG
ATATTTGTGCTACGCGTTGGCTCAGGTTTTCTGTGTTTGCATCTTTGGCAATCGGCTCATCGAGG
AGgtacgtgcgtcggcgtgttgcgtgggaaagcattctcctgcccatatcgcttcattctcccagatcacacattgcatcacaagccagca
 cacttttgcctcgcgtgccatctcggcttctgaatgtttcacttctccatacttctcccgtagagAGCTCATCCGTGATGAAGGCG
 10 GCCTATTCCTGCCACTGGTACGACGGGTCCGAGGAGGCAAAAACCTTCGTCCAGATCGTTGT
CAGCAGTGCCAGAAAGGCGATGACTATTTCCGGAGCCAAAGTTTTACCGTTTCGCTCGATCTGT
TTGCTTCGgtaagtgtagcctggtggctggcacagaacaggctggcaaacagggactttggctctagcctgatgggtggtatattgtgtct
 atttttgcatactctgcaccccttctccagGTTCTTGGAGCCGTGTCACTTACTTCATGGTGTCTGGTGACG
CTGAAGTAAacagccgtggcccggaaggatgtgtttttcgcctcgttcgtttgtttgtgcacacttctcttgacatttctctacigcaaa
 ggtttaacaacagcaacaacaataatcccaagttttctttacagatctttgcaaaatgattagattttaatagattaacagtgttgattatctgtcctgt
 15 agcaaccggggtgaagaacgttgatttgtaaaagtacaaaaggacgttggaattgaaccaccagaagagtgaatttatgcaagctcacca
 agggaaatctatgtatgtgtgatttgcgtcatcaagcactgtatgtgcctttcaactagtgcagcaataaagagtacaaatgtttcttagcgcaccgta
 cattgtcgtttcggcgttttaaccgttgttgataatcacaaaaagatgataaaaataaataaacaataatgtaatatgagtaagtactaaatagagaaat
 cgttttagtatgatcacctccaatcattgtttgaatfaactttaattttaactcaaaftaaaccgatgtttactttctgtgagaattatttggagaactt
 aatggaagtataatataattgattgctaactttatgcgtttttcaatttacgaacgtagtcttcaaacatcgcttcaaaagtattactaccacattattcatt
 20 actatagtataatttgcctctcatcttccatggccagaactactgcagaaaagcttcttttgcctcgttccgatggttggttgacgaagttgga
 acaaacggcaagcaattagcataaactatttgcacgcagatggaatgaatgtaccactagaaccgagtgaatgaattactttcaacttgcacgc
 caaaaccattatctaaagtacgcacaactaaaaacaaaccccaattgtcgtccacccttattccacttcttctacactttccgaccgagttctgta
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End of Figure 11a

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Figure 11b*Anopheles gambiae* odorant receptor 7 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20)

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15

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<120> MOSQUITO OLFACTORY GENES, POLYPEPTIDES, AND METHODS OF
USE THEREOF

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<151> 2001-01-26

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Asp Asn Arg Lys Val Phe Gly Gln Ile Val Cys Ser Phe Arg Tyr Gly
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Arg Glu Glu Asp Glu Val Met Gly Leu Asn Phe Gln Lys Glu Leu Cys
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Leu Ala Ser Glu Gln Ile Tyr Pro Arg Pro Glu Lys Ser Asp Lys Glu
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Gln Thr Lys Leu Gln Glu Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Leu Gly Ser Asn Ala
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Ile Pro Phe Thr Phe Asn Ile Ser Pro Asn Ala Pro Ser Ser Val Thr
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Leu Gln Gln Gly Glu Asp Asp Asn Gly Asp Pro Cys Gly Val Ser Tyr
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Tyr Val Lys Ile Phe Ala Gly Glu Ser Glu Thr Asp Arg Thr His Arg
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Arg Ser Thr Val Thr Leu Gly Ile Arg Lys Ile Gln Phe Ala Pro Thr
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Lys Gln Gly Gln Gln Pro Cys Thr Leu Val Arg Lys Asp Phe Met Leu
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Ser Pro Gly Glu Leu Glu Leu Glu Val Thr Leu Asp Lys Gln Leu Tyr
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Leu His Gly Glu Arg Ile Gly Val Asn Ile Cys Ile Arg Asn Asn Ser
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Asn Lys Met Val Lys Lys Ile Lys Ala Met Val Gln Gln Gly Val Asp
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Val Val Leu Phe Gln Asn Gly Ser Tyr Arg Asn Thr Val Ala Ser Leu
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Glu Thr Ser Glu Gly Cys Pro Ile Gln Pro Gly Ser Ser Leu Gln Lys
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Glu Leu Ser Ala Glu Leu Pro Phe Val Leu Met His Pro Lys Pro Gly
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Ala Leu Thr Gln Ala Leu Tyr Phe Lys Asp Val Lys Asp Ile Asn Asp
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Ile Ala Asn Ala Leu Phe Val Leu Met Thr Gln Val Thr Leu Ile Tyr
 65          70          75          80

Lys Leu Glu Lys Phe Asn Tyr Asn Ile Ala Arg Ile Gln Ala Cys Leu
 85          90          95

Arg Lys Leu Asn Cys Thr Leu Tyr His Pro Lys Gln Arg Glu Glu Phe
100          105          110

Ser Pro Val Leu Gln Ser Met Ser Gly Val Phe Trp Leu Met Ile Phe
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Thr Ile Gly Ile Val Met Ser Ala Thr Tyr Asn Phe Ser Thr Asp Thr
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Met Phe Ser Gly Leu Met Leu His Ile Asn Gly Gln Ile Val Arg Leu
195          200          205

Gly Ser Met Val Lys Lys Leu Gly His Asp Val Pro Pro Glu Arg Gln
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Leu Val Ala Thr Asp Ala Glu Trp Lys Glu Met Arg Lys Arg Ile Asp
225          230          235          240

His His Ser Lys Val Tyr Gly Thr Met Tyr Ala Lys Val Thr Glu Cys
245          250          255

Val Leu Phe His Lys Asp Ile Leu Arg Ile Tyr Leu Arg Ala Ser Met
260          265          270

Arg Val Cys Asn Tyr His Leu Tyr Asp Thr Ala Ala Thr Thr Gly Gly
275          280          285

Asp Val Thr Met Ala Asp Leu Leu Gly Cys Gly Val Tyr Leu Leu Val
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Gly	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Val	Thr	Ile	Pro	Gly	Val	Asp	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	145	150	155
Pro	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Val	Val	Phe	Val	Leu	Gln	Val	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Phe	Pro	165	170	175
Ala	Cys	Cys	Met	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Phe	Thr	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Cys	Thr	180	185	190
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Ile	Phe	Met	Ile	Leu	Ser	Gln	Met	Phe	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Trp	His	Ala	Asn	290	295	300
Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Gly	305	310	315
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Arg Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Phe Tyr Leu Ile Phe Ser Tyr Phe Cys Ala
 50 55 60

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Met	Val	Val	Leu	Pro	Lys	Val	Leu	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	65	70	75	80
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Ile	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Thr	Asp	325	330	335	
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Asp	Ser	Glu	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Ser	Ile	Ser	Met	Arg	Arg	Lys	Leu	Arg	355	360	365	

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tcttctaatt aaaccctttc gattgatagt gtcaatgtca atgtcgagat aattgaactg 2280
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<210> 13

<211> 1194

<212> DNA

<213> Anopheles gambiae

<400> 13

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14/24

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<210> 14

<211> 412

<212> PRT

<213> Anopheles gambiae

<400> 14

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Phe Arg Ser Arg Ile Arg Val Gly Gly Ile Phe Leu Phe Tyr Leu Ile
 35 40 45

Phe Leu Val Ile Pro Pro Leu Thr Gly Gly Tyr Thr Asp Gly His Gln
 50 55 60

Arg Val Arg Thr Ser Val Glu Phe Leu Phe Asn Cys Asn Ile Tyr Gly
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ser Met Phe Phe Ala Tyr Asp Val Ala Thr Phe Gln Ala Phe Ile
 85 90 95

Gln Glu Leu Lys Ser Leu Ser Val Leu Val Cys Ser His Ser Tyr Arg
 100 105 110

Leu Lys Tyr Lys Leu Thr Arg Phe Asn Arg Arg Ala Asp Ile Ile Ala
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Lys Val Gln Thr Thr Cys Met Gly Ala Val Thr Leu Phe Tyr Trp Ile
 130 135 140

Ala Pro Ile Pro Ser Ile Cys Ala His Tyr Tyr Arg Ser Thr Asn Ser
 145 150 155 160

Thr Glu Pro Val Arg Phe Val Gln His Leu Glu Val Lys Phe Tyr Trp
 165 170 175

Leu Glu Asn Arg Thr Ser Val Glu Asp Tyr Ile Thr Phe Val Leu Ile
 180 185 190

Met Leu Pro Val Val Val Met Cys Gly Tyr Val Cys Asn Leu Lys Val
 195 200 205

Met Thr Ile Cys Cys Ser Ile Gly His Cys Thr Leu Tyr Thr Arg Met
 210 215 220

Thr Ile Glu Met Val Glu Gln Leu Glu Ser Met Ala Ser Ala Glu Arg
 225 230 235 240

Thr Ala Ser Ala Ile Arg Asn Val Gly Gln Met His Ser Gly Leu Leu
 245 250 255

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Lys Cys Ile Arg Leu Leu Asn Thr Ser Ile Arg Ser Met Leu Met Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Trp Leu Thr Cys Val Leu Asn Trp Ser Ile Ser Leu Ile Tyr Leu
 275 280 285
 Thr Asn Val Gly Ile Ser Leu Gln Ser Val Thr Val Val Val Met Phe
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 Phe Leu Ala Thr Ala Glu Thr Phe Leu Tyr Cys Leu Leu Gly Thr Arg
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 Leu Ala Thr Gln Gln Gln Leu Leu Glu His Ala Leu Tyr Ala Thr Arg
 325 330 335
 Trp Tyr Asn Tyr Pro Ile Ala Phe Arg Ser Ser Ile Arg Met Met Leu
 340 345 350
 Arg Gln Ser Gln Arg His Ala His Ile Thr Val Gly Lys Phe Phe Arg
 355 360 365
 Val Asn Leu Glu Glu Phe Ser Arg Ile Val Asn Leu Ser Tyr Ser Ala
 370 375 380
 Tyr Val Val Leu Lys Asp Val Ile Lys Met Asp Val Gln Asn Val Ser
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<210> 15

<211> 1176

<212> DNA

<213> Anopheles gambiae

<400> 15

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16/24

<210> 16

<211> 391

<212> PRT

<213> *Anopheles gambiae*

<400> 16

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Tyr Lys Phe Arg Leu Ala Phe Leu Ser Phe Cys Leu Leu Val Val Ile
          35           40          45

Pro Lys Val Ala Phe Gly Tyr Pro Asp Leu Glu Thr Met Val Arg Gly
          50           55          60

Thr Ala Glu Leu Ile Phe Glu Trp Asn Val Leu Phe Gly Met Leu Leu
 65           70          75          80

Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Asp Asp Tyr Asp Asp Leu Val Tyr Arg Tyr Lys
          85           90          95

Asp Ile Ser Lys Ile Ala Phe Arg Lys Asp Val Pro Ser Gln Met Gly
          100          105          110

Asp Tyr Leu Val Arg Ile Asn His Arg Ile Asp Arg Phe Ser Lys Ile
          115          120          125

Tyr Cys Cys Ser His Leu Cys Leu Ala Ile Phe Tyr Trp Val Ala Pro
          130          135          140

Ser Ser Ser Thr Tyr Leu Ala Tyr Leu Gly Ala Arg Asn Arg Ser Val
          145          150          155          160

Pro Val Glu His Val Leu His Leu Glu Glu Glu Leu Tyr Trp Phe His
          165          170          175

Thr Arg Val Ser Leu Val Asp Tyr Ser Ile Phe Thr Ala Ile Met Leu
          180          185          190

Pro Thr Ile Phe Met Leu Ala Tyr Phe Gly Gly Leu Lys Leu Leu Thr
          195          200          205

Ile Phe Ser Asn Val Lys Tyr Cys Ser Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Val Ala
          210          215          220

Met Arg Ile Gln Phe Met Asp Arg Leu Asp Glu Arg Glu Ala Glu Lys
          225          230          235          240

Glu Leu Ile Glu Ile Ile Val Met His Gln Lys Ala Leu Lys Cys Val
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Glu Leu Leu Glu Ile Ile Phe Arg Trp Val Phe Leu Gly Gln Phe Ile
          260          265          270

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Gln Cys Val Met Ile Trp Cys Ser Leu Val Leu Tyr Val Ala Val Thr
 275 280 285

Gly Leu Ser Thr Lys Ala Ala Asn Val Gly Val Leu Phe Ile Leu Leu
 290 295 300

Thr Val Glu Thr Tyr Gly Phe Cys Tyr Phe Gly Ser Asp Leu Thr Ser
 305 310 315 320

Glu Ala Ser Cys Tyr Ser Leu Thr Arg Ala Ala Tyr Gly Ser Leu Trp
 325 330 335

Tyr Arg Arg Ser Val Ser Ile Gln Arg Lys Leu Arg Met Val Leu Gln
 340 345 350

Arg Ala Gln Lys Pro Val Gly Ile Ser Ala Gly Lys Phe Cys Phe Val
 355 360 365

Asp Ile Glu Gln Phe Gly Asn Met Ala Lys Thr Ser Tyr Ser Phe Tyr
 370 375 380

Ile Val Leu Lys Asp Gln Phe
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<210> 17
 <211> 474
 <212> DNA
 <213> Anopheles gambiae

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<210> 18
 <211> 157
 <212> PRT
 <213> Anopheles gambiae

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 20 25 30

Ser Ala Arg Glu Ser Asp Leu Phe Ile Ser Cys Asn Ile Leu Phe Leu
 35 40 45

Ser Arg Pro His Arg Arg Leu Asp Gly Tyr Met Leu Val Lys Phe Val
 50 55 60

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Leu Phe Met Leu Cys Phe Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Met Leu Cys Ala Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Glu Asp Ile Val Glu Ser Pro Trp Gly Asp Glx Cys Arg Leu Arg
 85 90 95
 Leu Arg Met Val Pro Gly Arg Val Gly Gly Val Pro Ser Ile Arg Ala
 100 105 110
 Ala Asn Tyr Thr Pro Gln Pro Ala Val Arg His Thr Asp Arg Met Glu
 115 120 125
 Asn Leu Ala His Pro Asn Glu Tyr Phe Gln Ser Asp Pro Ala Ser Phe
 130 135 140
 Leu Val Leu Leu Tyr Pro Pro Glu Asp Arg Leu Arg Glu
 145 150 155

<210> 19
 <211> 1206
 <212> DNA
 <213> Anopheles gambiae

<400> 19
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<210> 20
 <211> 401
 <212> PRT
 <213> Anopheles gambiae

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Phe	Thr	His	Ser	Val	Thr	Lys	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Val	Asn	Ser	Glu
35								40				45			
Asn	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ile	Trp	Asn	Gln	Thr	Asn	Thr	His	Pro
50								55				60			
Leu	Phe	Ala	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ala	Arg	Tyr	His	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu	Ala	Lys
65								70				75			
Met	Arg	Lys	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu	Val	Met	Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Leu	Ser	Val
				85								90			
Val	Ala	Trp	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Phe	Phe	Gly	Glu	Ser	Val	Lys	Thr	Val
				100				105				110			
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115								120				125			
Pro	Ile	Lys	Ser	Trp	Tyr	Pro	Trp	Asn	Ala	Met	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ala	Tyr
130								135				140			
Ile	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Val	Arg	Trp	Arg	Asn	Gly	Ile	Met	Arg
145								150				155			
Ser	Leu	Met	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Asn	Ser
				165								170			
Ser	Gln	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ile
				180								185			
Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	Lys	Asp	Pro	Asp	Val	Lys	Asp	Phe	Asp	Leu	Ser	Gly
195								200				205			
Ile	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asp	Trp	Gly	Ala	Gln	Phe	Arg	Ala	Pro	Ser
210								215				220			
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Val	Glu	Arg	His	Lys	His	Val	Val	Arg	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Ile	Gly	Asp
				260								265			
Thr	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	His	Met	Leu	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ile	Lys
275								280				285			
Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Thr	Lys	Ile	Asp	Gly	Val	Asn	Val
290								295				300			
Tyr	Gly	Leu	Thr	Val	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gln	Val
305								310				315			
												320			

20/24

Phe Leu Phe Cys Ile Phe Gly Asn Arg Leu Ile Glu Glu Ser Ser Ser
 325 330 335
 Val Met Lys Ala Ala Tyr Ser Cys His Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser Glu Glu
 340 345 350
 Ala Lys Thr Phe Val Gln Ile Val Cys Gln Gln Cys Gln Lys Ala Met
 355 360 365
 Thr Ile Ser Gly Ala Lys Phe Phe Thr Val Ser Leu Asp Leu Phe Ala
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 Ser Val Leu Gly Ala Val Val Thr Tyr Phe Met Val Leu Val Gln Leu
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<210> 21

<211> 2272

<212> DNA

<213> Anopheles gambiae

<400> 21

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21/24

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<210> 22

<211> 931

<212> DNA

<213> *Anopheles gambiae*

<400> 22

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<210> 23

<211> 11103

<212> DNA

<213> *Anopheles gambiae*

<400> 23

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